THE COLUMBIAN,
OLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUM SIAN CONSOLIDATED.)
ISSUED WEEKLY, EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance —$2 25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed be ond the year.
No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given
All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.
POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our J b Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on hand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23. 1877.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XI, NO.8
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLI, NO. 81

Rates of Advertising.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil) space one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1w.	2w.	3w.	6w.	1y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6 00	$10.00
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Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.
Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars.
Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.
Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Iram Derr, M. G. Hughes.
Prothonotar, &c.—B. Frank Zarr.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—Dr H. W. McReynolds.
Commissioners—John Herner, S. W. McHenry, Joseph Sands.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphy.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Board of Poor District—Directors—O. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Esq. t. O. P. Ent, Secretar..

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Gro z, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles H. Paxson, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. McCron.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. S. McMurray.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School— p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. G. D. Gurley.
Residence—Central Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Services—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, just printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Feb 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5. Oct. 16, '75.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and Residence on Third street, corner Jefferson.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main st., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

WHEN YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS SHAVE or anything in the TONSORIAL LINE go to

JAMES REILLY'S BARBER SHOP,

THE BEST IN TOWN,

Under Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Oct. 13, '75—1y

CATAWISSA.

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

THE "MOODY SHIRT."
MADE TO ORDER ONLY.
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Gentlemen desiring Shirts will please drop us a line and our Agent will call and get the measurement. Factory Corner Penn and Centre streets.
Address P. O. MOODY,
March 16,'76-1y Sunbury, Pa

. KNITTLE. W. H. ABBOTT

Important to Farmers.

and everybody in want of

ME, LUMBER, AND COAL.

have erected kilns at or near the Paper Mill, on R. H. & W. R. R. and are now prepared to sell very reasonable prices and of good quality. ers by the car promptly filled and shipped to any station on the above road.
full line of LUMBER, of all kinds, dressed or in the rough, Shingles, Lath and bill Timber to which we invite the attention of customers.
ers filled and filled for all kinds of FAMILY tion to business we hope to merit a patronage.
KNITTLE & ABBOTT,
Catawissa, Pa.
at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
Residence on Market Street one door below D. J. Waller's.
Office over Kleim's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr. 22'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Room No. 1, "Columbian" Building.
Sept. 18,1875.

KNORR & BITTENBENDER.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets Oct. 8, '75

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July1,'75—y

N. U. FUNK. L. E. WALLER.
FUNK & WALLER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING. Jan. 19, '77-1y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House Mar.6,'74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HENRY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will recieve prompt attention. july1,'75—y

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—Adjoining C. R. & W. J. Buckalew.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14,'76-1y.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. E. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Members of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America.

WILLIAM BRYSON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Centralia, Pa.
Feb 16, '76-1y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
May 26—1y. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BROWN'S HOTEL, Bloomsburg, Pa., B. Stohner, Proprietor. Accommodations first-class. $1.25 to $1.50 per day. Restaurant attached. October 8, '75-tf

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct 1,'75 1y

E. J. THORNTON would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. oct. 8,'75

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Opposite the Court House,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
The LARGEST and BEST in all respects in the county
W. B. KOONS, Proprietor.
Oct. 8,'75-1y

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Aetna, Ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	4,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	12 500,000
Lancanshire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	2,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100 000
Atlas of Hartford	5 0,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	231,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
Commercial Union	17,000,000
	$178,956,000

March 26,'77—y

THE UNDERSIGNED, representing several of the most conservative and reliable American Fire Insurance Companies, would beg leave to offer his services to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, requesting a reasonable share of the public patronage. W. J. POWELL.
Bloomsburg, July 16, 1876.
Office in Brower's Block. July 21-3m.*

J. H. MAIZE'S
MAMMOTH
GROCERY
contains the largest stock of
TEAS, GROCERIES
Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware,
Canned Fruits, Dried Fruits,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c.
to be found in Columbia county.
A Complete Assortment
always on hand. Call and examine.
Jan 1, 1877.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business we make this unparalled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
Sept. 8, '76.-1im.

Send 25c. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for 100 Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. Dec. 6, '76 3m

THE LUNGS

CONSUMPTION.

This distressing and dangerous complaint, and its premonitory symptoms, neglected cough, night sweats, hoarseness wasting flesh fever—permanently cured by Dr. "Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry."

BRONCHITIS—a Premonitor of Pulmonary Consumption, is characterized by Catarrh or inflamation of the mucuous membrane of the air passages, hoarseness, pains in the chest. For all Bronchial affections, sore throat, loss of voice, coughs,

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry
IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

Hemmorrhage or spitting of blood, may proceed from the larynx, trachia, bronchia or lungs, and arise from various causes, a undue physical exertion, plethora, fulness of the vessels, weak lungs, overstraining of the voice, suppressed evacuation, obstruction of the spleen or liver, &c.

DR. SWAYNE'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry

strikes at the root of disease by purifying the blood, restoring the liver and kidneys to healthy action, invigorating the nervous system.
Its marvelous power not only over every chronic disease where a gradual alterative action is needed. Under its use the cough is loosened, the night sweats diminished, the pain subsides, the pulse returns to its natural standard, the stomach is improved in its power to digest and assimilate the food and every organ has a purer and better quality of blood supplied to it, out of which new recreative and plastic material is made
DR SWAYNE graduated at one of the best Medical Colleges in the U. S., and was engaged in an active practice for many years, thus guaranteeing that his preparations are prepared upon strictly scientific principles.

Reliable Evidence.

HOME TESTIMONY.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills. I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat, my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as every thing I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your syrup and pills, which immediately began to soothe, comfort and allay the violence of the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me, and I am now able to pursue my daily labor. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement will please call on or address me, at the factory.
EDWARD H. HAMSON,
Engineer of Geo. Sweeney's Pottery, Ridge Road, below Wallace, Phila.

Over 20 years have elapsed, and Mr. Hamson still remains a hearty man to this day—September 20th, 1875.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT.

Dr. Thomas J. B. Rhoads, Boyertown, Berks Co., Pa., writes: Your compound syrup of Wild Cherry I esteem very highly; have been selling and recommending it to my patients for many years and it always proves efficacious in obstinate coughs, bronchial and asthmatical affections. It has made some remarkable cures in this section, and I consider it the best remedy with which I am acquainted.
Price $1. Six bottles for $5. If not sold by your druggist, we will forward half dozen by express, freight paid on receipt of price.
☞Describe symptoms in all communications, and address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. No charge will be made for advice. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicines generally.

LIVER COMPLAINT

That dreaded disease, from which so many person suffer, is frequently the cause of
HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA,
is speedily relieved, and are often permanently cured by

Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.

Fevers are often prevented by the use of these Sarsaparilla Pills, as they carry off, through the blood the impurities from which they arise. For Costiveness there is nothing so effectual as Swayne's Tar and Sarsaparilla Pills.
They are purely Vegetable, and act specially on the Liver as Blue Mass or Calomel, without any bad results from taking.
Address letters to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. No charge for advice. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Price 25 cents a box; five boxes for $1. Ask your Druggist for them.

Itching Piles

is generally preceded by a moisture, like perspiration, distressing itching, as though pin worms were crawling in or about the rectum, particularly at night when undressing, or in bed after getting warm. It appears in summer as well as winter, oftentimes shows itself around the private parts, and is not confined to males only, but is quite as frequent that females are sorely afflicted, particularly in times of pregnancy, extending into the vagina, proving distressing almost beyond the powers of endurance. Cases of long standing, pronounced incurable, have been permanently cured by simply applying

Swayne's Ointment,

HOME TESTIMONY.

I was sorely afflicted with one of the most distressing of all diseases, Pruritus or Prurigo, or more commonly known as Itching Piles. The itching at times was almost intolerable, increased by scratching, and not unfrequently became quite sore. I bought a box of swayne's Ointment; its use gave quick relief and in a short time made a perfect cure. I can now sleep undisturbed, and I would advise all who are suffering with this distressing complaint to procure Swayne's Ointment at once. I had tried prescriptions almost innumerable, without finding any permanent relief.
JOSEPH W. CHRIST,
Firm of Roedel & Christ, Boot and Shoe House, 354 North Second street, Philadelphia.

SKIN DISEASES.

Swayne's All-Healing Ointment

is also a specific for tetter, itch, salt rheum, scald head, erysipelas, barber's itch, blotches, all scaly, crusty, cutaneous eruptions. Perfectly safe and harmless, even on the most tender infant. Price 50 cents, or six boxes for $2.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 N. 6th St., Philadelphia.

CATARRH,

SYMPTOMS AND CURE.

Catarrh is an affection of the mucus membrane of the nose, throat, chest, &c., accompanied with dull heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, weak eyes, watery and inflamed, hacking or coughing, to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, smell and taste are impaired, stopped up feeling in the head, incessant blowing of the nose, and other symptoms are likely to appear very distressing, and no disease is more common, and none less understood by Physicians. Nine-tenths of the cases of offensive breath are occasioned by Catarrh.

"Swayne's Catarrh Remedy"

is a certain and permanent cure, and warranted in every case, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Mailed to any address on the receipt of the price, one dollar, with full directions for use, also a full account of the origin and nature of this distressing complaint. We repeat it: it is bey ond all comparison the best remedy for Catarrh ever discovered. Remember! it can be obtained only by addressing DR. SWAYNE & SON, 330, North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, with a remittance, as we do not place it in the hands of dealers, the same as we do our other preparations. In writing for our "Catarrh Remedy" place state you saw this advertisement in the "Columbian" Bloomsburg.

Why Dye?

No matter how Gray or Harsh the Hair may be, it can be restored to its original color and youthful appearance, by useing

London Hair Color Restorer.

London	A Remedy to Restore	Hair Restorer
London	———	Hair Restorer
London	state the Human Hair	Hair Restorer
London	———	Hair Restorer
London	in all its youthful	Hair Restorer
London	———	Hair Restorer
London	color, lustre, softness	Hair Restorer
London	———	Hair Restorer
London	and beauty.	Hair Restorer

All persons who aspire to Beauty

of personal appearance, should not neglect that natural necessity, the hair. By many it has been neglected until it has become thin, gray or entirely fallen off. The London Hair Color Restorer restores natures losses, and imparts a healthy and natural color, thickens the hair, cures dandruff and all itchy, scaly eruptions on the scalp, making it white and clean, and insuring a luxuriant growth of hair in its natural youthful color. Price 75 cents. Principal depot for the U. S., 330, North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
June 23 '76-1y

THE REA HOMICIDE.

The first witness called at the opening of Court, on Wednesday morning (Feb. 14,) was Morris Morrison of Shenandoah, who testified as follows:

I live in Shenandoah City, Schuylkill county; in October, 1868, I lived in Locust Gap, Northumberland county, about a mile from Hester's place.

Q. State whether on or about what day in November you saw these prisoners in company with Kelly? A. I cannot tell the day, but it was in November, 1868, shortly after the murder of Rea; I saw Dan Kelly, Jack Smith, Aleck Lafferty, and the two defendants, Peter McHugh and Patrick Tully, leaving Locust Gap, between Locust Gap and Locust Gap junction; it was about two-thirds of a mile from Hester's, the spot where I saw them; they were going in the direction of Hester's; they were on the railroad that is used by the colliery; this railroad leads from the mines to the breaker; they were going in the direction of the breaker, from which point there was a path leading to Hester's, and after they passed the trestling they went toward the junction (Hester's.)

Q. Is there a public road on which they could have traveled? A. Yes, sir; about seventy-five or one hundred yards to the east.

Q. Had you heard of the arrest of Tom Donohue at that time? A. The day previous.

Q. When did you next see these men? A. Not for some time; two weeks or two months, I did not notice, and the first one I saw was Kelly; some time after, three or four months after, I saw McHugh.

Q. When did you see Tully? A. I don't remember seeing him again until in this court house, and I didn't see Hester again until he was discharged from prison here.

Q. Were you well acquainted with these defendants? A. Yes; that is I went to see them most every day.

Q. Were these men in the habit of associating together? A. Yes, sir; I saw them together often; Tully, McHugh, Condon and Muldowney used to go together a good deal, and I never saw Kelly with them, but I don't remember that I ever saw Hester with them.

Q. What was your position then? A. I was a miner, and I saw these men as I went to the breaker to get tickets.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ryon. Q. What is your business now? A. I keep a hotel in Shenandoah.

Q. What company did you work for at Locust Gap? A. For Cain, Hacker & Cook, and Frank Parvin, of Pottsville' was superintendent.

Q. Were these parties traveling on a road that was much used? A. Yes, sir; it was traveled a good deal, but not so much as the main road.

Q. What time did you see these men in the morning? A. Before I went to work in the morning.

Q. Did you speak with these men? A. No, sir.

Q. Did Tully and McHugh work in that district? A. I think so, and Tully used to be around with Kelly a good deal.

Q. Is this the morning that you were going to shoot Kelly? A. No, sir; I watched the man in my own house, but I never attempted to shoot him.

Mr. Hughes—Q. You say that when you were approached by these men you turned your back to let them pass. What do you mean by that? A. I had a good reason for turning my back to them. (The reason witness was not allowed to give).

Q. Have you any doubt as to whom you saw that morning? A. No, sir; not a doubt.

Q. Following the path they were on what house would they meet first? A. Hester's.

Q. Were these men in their working clothes? A. No, sir.

"That is all Mr. Morrison," said Mr Hughes, who then called Mrs. Maria Dooley.

Upon being sworn Mrs. Dooley testified: I am the daughter of Patrick Hester.

Q. When were you married? A. In 1871.

Q. Where did you reside in 1868? A. At my father's at Locust Gap junction.

Q. Did you kiss that book when you were sworn? A. Yes, I did.

Q. I am told not? A. Yes I did.

Q. Do you remember Saturday, October 17, 1868? A. Yes, sir.

Q. You were at home that day? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time did your father come home that morning? A. About seven o'clock.

Q. Then he was not home Friday night? A. No, sir.

Q. Where did he say he had been? A. He didn't say where he had been all night, but he was at Mahanoy Plane on Friday.

Q. Did he not say that he stopped at Donohue's in Ashland all night? A. He said he stopped at Donohue's and that Johnson was tending bar for Donohue, who was not at home.

Q. Did he not say that he stayed at Donohue's? A. He said that he stopped in at Donohue's.

Q. Were you not examined as a witness on the trial of Donohue? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you not swear then that your father stayed all night at Donohue's?

"Don't answer that question" exclaimed Mr. Ryon, "we object to it."

The question was argued and the court decided that the question wasn't allowable at this time.

Q. State whether you were not instructed at the Exchange hotel last evening as to how you should testify? A. No, sir.

Q. Were you not told to keep cool and to stick to anything you swore to? A. No, sir.

Q. Was not your testimony given at the Donohue trial read to you? A. The books were read to me and a mistake pointed out.

Q. Who was there at the time and where was it? A. In the Exchange hotel; Mr. Ryon and my mother-in-law was there, but I don't know that my mother was there at the time; Henry Farley was there, and some others were there that I did not pay much attention to; one gentleman came in for his overcoat.

Mr. Ryon—Q. Wasn't Mr. Wolverton and Colonel Freeze there? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Weren't you told to tell the truth and nothing but the truth? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did your father tell you that he stopped at Donohue's on his way to the Planes, or on his way back? A. He did not say.

"Mrs. Dooley" said the court, "I understand you were brought here on an attachment, what have you to say on the subject. "I was here last week" was the answer, "and I went home on Friday. An officer came to me on Monday and tried to force me to come, but I wouldn't and I came of my own free will last the evening." *Mr.* Hughes said that the statement of the witness, as to being here last evening was correct and the matter dropped.

Morris Conway sworn.—I live in the neighborhood of Girardville; in the fall of 1868 I lived in Ashland; I knew Brian Campbell and James Bradley; they boarded with me; I couldn't say exactly whether they boarded with me when Rea was murdered or not, and I couldn't say whether or not they boarded with me in October, 1868; they boarded with me that fall; my wife was sick and I had to send them away and I think they boarded with a man by the name of Bernard Fullen, of Big Mine Run.

Q. How long did they board with Fullen—twenty-four hours? A. I can't tell how long.

Q. Did you ever see them after they left your house? A. Yes, sir; on the street in Ashland.

Q. Did you see them after the middle of November, 1868, or after Donohue was arrested? A. I think I did on the street in Ashland.

Q. Were you ever a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Ryon—"What do you want to prove?"

Mr. Hughes.—"As much as I can get out of him."

Q. When did you join them? A. In 1871: I never belonged to them before that time.

Mr. Leisure sworn.—In 1868 I lived in Irish valley, in Shamokin township, Northumberland county; I lived about four miles from Shamokin.

Q. If you saw Pat Hester in November, 1868, state where? A. I saw him about the middle or latter part of November, 1868, at my place; it was at night I saw him; he came in a buggy.

Q. Do you keep a hotel? A. No, sir; am a farmer.

Q. was there any one with him? A. Yes, three other men; they had two buggies and came about one a. m.; the way I came to see them was that they woke me up and said that they drove up against the bank and upset; they wanted a light and a rope to fix up; I got both and they tied up the rigging and they wanted to borrow the lantern and I said you are strangers and I have no guarantee that you will return it; Hester then came into the house with me and gave me a dollar and a half and I was to refund it when the lantern was brought back; I don't know who the other men were, but they were Irishmen; I didn't know who Hester was then, but I know the prisoner is the man because he gave me a $5 bill and I gave him the change; the lantern was returned to me the next day by one of the party; I had not heard at that time of the arrest of Donohue for the murder of Rea, at least I don't think so.

Q. What paper did you take then? A. The *Northumberland County Democrat.*

Q. Which way were they going? A. First one of the party said that they were going to Sunbury and then one of them said they lived in Suydertown.

M. Ryon—Q. Would you know the man who brought the lantern back if you saw him? A. I think not; none of the men were old; Hester told me that he was going to Sunbury and that he would return it the next day; on the next day it was returned and only one team came back; one wagon was drawn by a mule and the other by a horse, and it was the horse which returned; the man who returned the lamp was alone; I lived within four miles of Shamokin and was frequently there, and when these men were at my house I had not heard of the arrest of Donohue; I live within a short distance of the weigh scales where the coal trains are weighed.

Q. When was your attention called to the fact that you saw Hester that night? A. I saw him frequently afterward.

Q. When did you tell that he was at your house? A. I spoke about it that day after the men had stopped at my house; lately a man named McPherson asked me about it.

Mr. Hughes—Q. Is there any regularly traveled road from Locust Gap to Shamokin except this one? No, sir.

Q. Is not McPherson an officer employed by one of the coal companies? A. Yes, sir, I believe so.

Q. Then what did you mean by calling him a "bull dozer?" A. Because I did not understand his business.

Charles Paul sworn.—In the fall of 1868 I lived at Paxinos, on the turnpike between Shamokin and Sunbury; one evening in the fall a party of two men came to my house one evening between twelve and two o'clock; I left them in the house, when they waked me up, and gave them a drink of liquor and I think I filled a bottle for them; they had a buggy with them; they were Irishmen and I think they asked me how far it was to Sunbury; to the best of my recollection I did not see Patrick Hester; this was in the month of November, 1868, I think.

Q. Did you tell Jesse Hensel or William Leisure about the men calling? A. Not to the best of my recollection; I think it was a quarter past one o'clock when they called; I didn't go outside of the house to see if anybody was with them.

Mr. Ryon—There were but two men in this party? A. That's all I saw.

Q. Are you certain about the month? A. Yes, sir; I think it was between the 16th and 20th.

Q. Is that the only time you were called out of your bed by travelers? A. Oh, no, I was often called out; hucksters used to come and call me out every week, but I can't remember any particular time.

Q. Can you describe the men? A. Yes, sir; one was about five feet five or eight, and the other man of about six feet in height; the small man wore a black moustache; black, or almost black, and heavy.

"Now," said Mr. Ryon, "we'll ask the court to strike this evidence out."

The Court replied that such action could not be taken, at least for a while.

Jesse Hensel testified that on the 18th of November Hester and a party stopped at his house at the weigh scales. Hester's face was bloody, continued the witness, and I gave him water and a towel to wash it, and he said that he had fallen out of the wagon; there were two wagons, and three men beside Hester; Hester said that he wanted to see John Runkel about some time; Runkel lived about a quarter of a mile from me; he said he wanted lime for plastering a house.

Q. Was the party on the road to Leisure's farm? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How do you know that it was the 18th of November? A. Because I made a note of it the same night.

Q. Have you that memorandum with you? A. Yes, sir (exhibiting a book some twelve inches by five.)

Q. What book is this? I kept my boarders' accounts in it.

Q. You knew Hester at that time? A. Yes, sir; I kept a public house.

The memorandum in question reads as follows:

"November 18, 1868, Weigh Scales house.—Patrick Hester and three more men came to my house in two buggies, and told me that they wanted to see John Runkel to get lime."

Cross-examination by Colonel Freeze—Q. Were you in bed when the party called? A. I believe so.

Q. Did you look at the clock? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What time was it? A. Between the hours of eleven and twelve.

Q. Who came in first? A. Hester, I think. How was he dressed? A. In a white shirt spotted with blood.

Q. Was that all? (laughter) A. *He* had dark clothes, and a high crowned hat.

Q. Who were the men with *Hester?* A. They were strangers to me.

Q. When was your attention attracted to the memorandum? A. About two weeks or so ago, and since that memorandum was made there never was a scratch to it.

The memorandum was offered in evidence by the commonwealth and admitted, although the defense objected to it.

At the afternoon session Willliam Leisure was recalled and testified that one of the men who stopped at his house told him that he and his companions had been to a ball at Shamokin and got a little full; as soon as one of the four men said, "We're going to Sunbury," another said, "We live at Snydertown."

E. W. Bridge sworn.—I live in Shamokin and have for fourteen or fifteen months; I am acquainted with Patrick Hester and with his handwriting.

Q. Look at that envelope and tell us in whose handwriting the address is? A. It is in Hester's handwriting, as is the letter, to the best of my knowledge.

"Have you any questions to ask?" inquired Mr. Hughes of the other side.

"Hand us that letter and we'll tell you," was the answer.

The letter was handed over and was the occasion for a great deal of caucusing among the defendants and their counsel. Mr. Ryon broke the ice by asking, "Mr. Bridge, what has been your business since you went to Shamokin?" A. Coal and iron police officer and district land agent for the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company.

Q. Were you acquainted with Hester before you went to Shamokin? A. No, sir.

Q. Have you seen him write his name often? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever see him write anything but his name? A. I saw him fill in an order once, and I have some other little specimens of his handwriting.

Q. When did you first see this envelope? A. About two weeks ago with Captain Linden; I also saw it here, but at no other time.

Michael Schillhornly corroborated the testimony of Mr. Bridge as to Hester's handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ryon, witness testified: I live in Reading now, but lived in Mount Carmel and knew Hester there, and also knew him in Llewellyn, and also knew his handwriting.

Q. When did you first see this letter? A. On the 25th of November, 1868; It was picked up from the floor of Mr. Silliman's store and Mr. Silliman handed it to me; he did not tell me who picked up the letter and I did not ask him.

Mr. Hughes—Q. Whose name is on the envelope? A. Hugh McKeown, Locust Gap.

Q. Did you ever know him? A. Yes he lived at Locust Gap.

Mr. Ryon—Q. You gave that letter to Marshal Heisler. A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was the post office kept in the same building where the letter was found? A. No, sir.

"I now propose," said Mr. Hughes, "to read this letter."

Mr. Hughes read as follows:

LASALLE, November 23, 1868.

"My Dear children, wife and mother: I take up my pen to write those few lines hoping that they may find ye all in good health as the departure of this leaves me at present thanks Be to god for his kind mercy to us all. i left Sunbury on thursday morning and landed at two o'clock on Friday knight at Lasalle i felt lonesome on the way. Alick Lafferty came as far as Almira and then went back and told me he was going to Wilkesbarre. write to me as soon as you get this letter and Be sure that you send me the whole Particulars concerning that affair or was there a search after me or have they any suspicion that i came this route in case there is a suspicion i will not stop here. I feel uneasy until i hear from you so write immediately and let me know all the particulars also i want you Maria to let me know did your mother do what she said when i was leaveing there do not tell me a lie or i will find it out hereafter and you will suffer.

I have no more to say at Present But god bless ye and take care of yourselves.

Direct your letter to Patrick Mellidy Lasalle Po office Lasalle County Illinoise.

John Boyle and family sends their love and Best Respects to ye all in regard to his leg it is the same as when my mother left they would write Before this But Expected that his leg would come Better Every other day."

There is no signature to the letter, but the handwriting has been identified as Hester's The envelope containing the above letter is directed as follows:

"Mr. Hugh McKeown
Locust Gap, Mount Carmel
Po office Northumberland Co
Panna.

The LaSalle post office stamp gives November 21 as a date and the postage stamp is one of the old fashioned three cent kind.

Bernard Harvey, not the Bernard Harvey

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Feb. 23, 1876.

FRAUD WINS.

The crowning act of Republican infamy, in relation to the Presidential election, was perpetrated in Washington, last Friday, when the National Returning Board sustained the course of its worthy counterpart, the Louisiana Board, and declared that the electoral votes of Louisiana should be counted for the man who was defeated by a majority of ten thousand. In other words the Electoral Commission decided that Hayes was entitled to the electoral votes of the State.

In the Act creating the Electoral Commission, there occurs the following sentence:

In addition to the papers and proofs which may be referred to said Tribunal, they shall have power to send for persons and papers, to compel attendance of witnesses and cause testimony to be taken.

Let us see how the Commission used the powers hereby conferred.

The adoption of a motion made by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, virtually decided the result; it reads as follows:

Ordered that the evidence be not received:

This pithy order, adopted by a vote of 8 to 7, tells the whole story. No evidence would be received. Mr. Abbott of Massachusetts offered several substitutes but all were defeated by the same strict party vote of 8 to 7. The first favored the reception of evidence to show the unconstitutionality of the Returning Board and its acts; the second to show it was not legally constituted; the third, to show its alleged frauds; the fourth, to show it had not jurisdiction to canvass the votes for electors; the fifth, to show that it acted upon false, fabricated, and forged affidavits in the rejection of over 10,000 votes and the sixth, to show that it was guilty of false pretences in the compilation and canvass of the votes. Senator Bayard, of Delaware, offered a resolution to take evidence as to the ineligibility of certain Hayes electors and Mr. Justice Field one in favor of admitting evidence upon the several matters which the Democratic objectors had offered to prove but both were rejected by the same vote, 8 to 7. A resolution was then adopted that the Hayes electors were the lawful electors of Louisiana, and that their votes should be counted. This decision is based upon the ground that it is not competent to go behind the certificate of the Governor so far as it is founded upon the action of the Returning Board.

A report drawn by Miller, Bradley and Hoar states that the Commission could not receive any evidence to show that an elector was ineligible on the day of election, on the ground that it was not essential to show that any elector was eligible on that day, so long as he was eligible when he cast his vote in the Electoral College, and the fact appears that the alleged ineligible electors, Brewster and Levisse, were choosen to fill the vacancies caused by their own absence from the college, and there was no allegation of ineligibility at the time they cast their vote.

Two Justices of the Supreme Court and a lawyer from Massachusetts are willing to spread before forty millions of intelligent people, as their formal legal opinion, such an unworthy and contemptible effort to evade the plain intent of the Constitution. Partisan recklessness can no farther go.

Each member of the Commission, before entering upon his duties took and subscribed the following oath:

I solemnly swear that I will impartially examine and consider all questions submitted to the Commission, of which I am a member, and a true judgment give thereon agreeably to the Constitution and the laws. So help me God.

Now read the first order adopted:

Ordered, that the evidence be not received:

Does that look like an impartial examination and consideration of all questions submitted? Does it not look much more like perjury? Is it not a shameless evasion of the only plan to ascertain the truth?

The case in its simplest form stands thus: A commission consisting of five members of the House, five Senators and five Justices of the Supreme Court, were given the fullest confidence of the whole people and entrusted with the decision of the most important public question that has ever arisen in the century which limits the existence of the nation; they were expected fairly and impartially to inquire into the facts of the case and decide, not on petty legal technicalities nor with partisan bias, but truly, justly and honorably, which one of two men was rightfully President of the United States. They accepted the trust with all its duties. And yet eight of the fifteen members of that Commission, false to their oaths, false to the nation, false to their own honor, decided by a party vote *not to do any of those things for which they were appointed.* That is the case in a nutshell, and no specious plea based on conforming to the letter of the law, will save them from the contempt of their fellow men. They have in effect said that the people of the United States are powerless to protect themselves against the frauds of two or three desperate scoundrels on a Returning Board, provided another scoundrel in the Governor's chair will lend them the sanction of his name.

Let us look at the men who voted to sustain fraud. They are, Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong. Bradley and Strong were two railroad lobbyists in Washington, working in the interests of New Jersey and Pennsylvania roads, respectively. They were put upon the Supreme Bench by Grant, for the purpose of securing a reversal of Chief Justice Chase's decision in the legal tender case. As Grant announced beforehand that he would appoint no one not pledged to this reversal, it is fair to suppose that his appointees went on the Bench with their opinions in their pockets. This is why two railroad attorneys occupy seats which only the purest and ablest lawyers should fill. Garfield is well known to fame, principally, however, in connection with the DeGolyer pavement fraud, some years ago, wherein he made more money than reputation. He is neither lawyer, statesman nor gentleman—but simply a very bad style of partisan politician. Both he and Morton bitterly opposed the Electoral Commission bill, and pronounced it unconstitutional, and afterwards with ineffable effrontery accepted seats as members of the Commission. Nobody expected anything of old Miller, another Supreme Court Justice. "His mind," as we presume he calls it, was made up before the proceedings began. Hoar and Frelinghuysen are both bitter partisans, incapable of dispassionate judgment. Of one man only, Senator Edmunds of Vermont, better things might have been expected. He has always borne a reputation for honesty and integrity and possesses undoubted ability. He will find it difficult to explain his action to the better class of people in this country, so as to convince them that their previous confidence in him was not misplaced.

With such material it is easy to be seen how the outrageous decision was reached. The work of last Friday will serve to keep fresh if not fragrant the names of these eight men who abused the faith of the nation and proved recreant to their trust.

Of the Supreme Court as at present constituted it is only necessary to say that none of its decisions hereafter will be received save with distrust. The purity of the Court has disappeared and the people have learned with shame and sorrow, that those whom they had deemed jurists of unimpeachable honor have, in the hour of trial, prostituted their high office to the furtherance of partisan ends, and trampled under foot both law and equity to secure the counting in of a defeated candidate.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

HARRISBURG, February 21, 1877.

On Friday last when the legislature adjourned over until Wednesday the members immediately scattered in all directions, some to their homes, some to Washington and some to Morganza. But few remained in Harrisburg. There was much opposition to this adjournment, but the great desire of many of the members to be at home during the elections prevailed over other considerations. Those who did not take a special interest in the elections took a trip to Washington to see how the High Joint Commission were getting along or joined the legislative excursion to visit the Reform School at Morganza near Pittsburg. This Institution is applying for the next liberal appropriation of $82,000 from the State, and the geese that lay the golden eggs for such institutions were invited to pay a visit to the school. Toothsome viands were spread before the visitors and everything was made as pleasant for them as possible by the board of managers, which latter will be much disappointed if they do not receive a handsome *souvenier* of this visit of our Solons at no very distant day.

About 600 bills have been introduced up to this date in the Senate and House; as yet but few have been disposed of and it is difficult in view of this fact to see how the legislature can adjourn by the 15th day of March, as provided for by a resolution adopted by the House, without letting a large number of bills, some of them very important ones, lie over until next session It is probable therefore that the resolution will be reconsidered.

Another stay law providing for a stay of execution in certain cases has been introduced in the House and passed second reading. It provides for a stay of one year in all cases where real or personal property offered at Sheriffs' sale is not bidden up to two-thirds of its value—the value being fixed by a jury appointed by the Sheriff for that purpose. The friends and opponents of this bill seem to be pretty evenly matched and its fate is doubtful. The former assert that the times are so out of joint that some measure of this sort is imperatively needed to protect the embarrassed debtor and save his lands and goods from being seized and sold for a song by his rapacious creditors. The latter, in return, assert that there are poor creditors who need protection as well as poor debtors; that it is a mistake to assume that the creditor is always rich and the debtor poor. There will be a warm fight over this bill when it comes up for final passage. It will be supported by all the friends of the stay law which was defeated in the House by a small majority, and by several who were opposed to this last mentioned bill, but it is not safe to predict that it will command the 101 votes necessary to pass it.

The bill for the improvement of the Ohio river which was defeated on Friday of last week has been reconsidered and again placed upon the calender of the House. It is first upon the list and may be reached to-day. It provides for a system of slackwater navigation on the Ohio river, the principal feature of which is a dam in the river 6 miles below Pittsburg. The bill seems to be favored by nearly all the business interests of Pittsburg and the western counties except the large coal operators.—These last are bitterly opposed to it and one using every effort to defeat it. A number of them are here now button-holding members and trying to bring them over to their view of the question. I am not able to say whether they are using anything more powerful than moral suasion but they seem to be making converts.

Judging from the petitions upon the subject that still come pouring in, the people of the State continue to be much agitated upon the local option question. Latterly, by way of variety, a petition against the bill is occasionally psented. The bill is now number one upon the first reading calendar of the House and has been staved off several times by motions to adjourn, calling of the yeas and nays and other devices to consume time. Members seem afraid to meet the issue squarely and it is impossible to tell how long this filibustering, will be kept up. The object is to place the bill so far down upon the second reading calendar that it cannot be reached this session. Its friends are active, but I am inclined to think that its enemies are in the majority.

B.

An agreement having been made between the Senate Committee and the House Committee not to investigate the bank accounts of Mr. Tilden and Zack Chandler, Mr. Tilden has written a vigorous letter to Senator Kernan repudiating any such agreement. There is nothing in his accounts that will not bear investigation and he desires no protection. His letter concludes as follows "As to this arrangement now reported, I have only to say that I can accept decorum and decency, but not a fictitious equivalent, for a mantle of secrecy to any body else."

Mr. Tilden states his willingness to appear before the Committee if subpœnaed.

If Zack Chandler's bank accounts will not bear the light of day he can get no aid from Mr. Tilden in preventing investigation.

Both Houses of Congress met in joint convention on Tuesday to count the electoral votes. Louisiana was finally counted for Hayes after indignant protests from the Democrats. On Wednesday the vote of Oregon was reached and objections being made to its reception the papers were referred to that high old Commission.

It is only when we read some slashing criticism of the legal ability of Judge Black or Charles O'Conor, that we fully appreciate what enormous reserve power of intellect is possessed by the average rural editor of the Republican persuasion.

Judge H. W. Williams of the Supreme Court of this State died in Pittsburg, on Monday, of heart disease.

[*Continued from 4th page.*]

THE REA HOMICIDE.

Reside in Shamokin; am a brakeman on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad; in 1868 was running an engine at Mount Carmel; remember the day Rea was killed; that morning I drove from Mount Carmel to Ashland; was in a top buggy it was just at the break of day; I met some persons on the road who attracted my attention; it was between the toll-gate and Germantown; was nearer the toll-gate than I was to Germantown; there were six or eight men in the crowd; knew only one, and that was Patrick Hester; the rest of the party were evidently Irishmen; I passed them on the road; they were about two feet from the buggy when I passed them; I did not speak to them; had known Hester two or three years previously; knew him only by sight, and not to speak to him; had lived in Mount Carmel two or three years; first came here to town as a witness at half past twelve this noon; first was notified last evening that I was wanted as a witness; officer Buckner came after me. His cross-examination was not important.

Mr. Thomas B. Fielders, reporter for the Shenandoah *Herald*, was the first witness for the defense. He stated that he had reported all the Mollie Maguire trials, and his notes taken at the preliminary hearing of Hester and Graham before Squire Reed in Pottsville, where Kelly, the Bum first told his story were allowed to be read in evidence. They made Kelly contradict himself in some slight particulars, but in the principal and most damaging features his version of that murder was substantially the same.

John McElliese, one of the witnesses for the prosecution was recalled by the defense.

Was a justice of the peace in 1870; knew Daniel Kelly; his character was bad; the colliery I worked for always paid on the fifteenth day of the month; they all generally paid on Saturday.

Cross examination—Kelly was a good specimen of the Mollie Maguires; never learn his character for truth or veracity talked of at all; Mr. Draper, the coal operator I worked for sometimes paid his men on Friday; the collieries in that section generally paid off on Saturday.

Question by Mr. Ryon.—What did you mean by saying that Kelly was a good specimen of a Mollie Maguire.

A. I meant that he was a good specimen of the kind of Mollies they had there.

Q. What was Kelly's character as a person of truth?

A. I never heard it questioned.

Anthony J. Gallagher was then called and sworn:

I live in Ashland; in 1868 I resided at Mount Carmel.

The prosecution objected to Mr. Gallagher's answering a question in regard to a warrant having been issued for Daniel Kelly, the defense having offered to prove that Kelly had been hunted out of the place by the authorities at the time he (Kelly) testified that he ran away to avoid trouble on account of the Rea murder. After a short argument on both sides the court overruled the objection and Gallagher continued:

Kelly's reputation for truth and veracity was bad; I would not believe him under oath.

George McEleise, Thomas McDonnell, James McAndrews and other witnesses were called to the stand, who testified to the bad character borne by "Kelly the bum."

Benjamin Thomas sworn:—I know Daniel Kelly; met him at Yatesville, Pa., in October, 1869; was confined in the county jail; was in the same cell with Kelly; I was in custody for not paying the fine in a case for divorce; Robert Helmes told Kelly one day, "you are the man that killed Alexander Rea;" Kelly turned red and walked away; I went into the wash room and had a talk with Helmes; (objected to); had a talk with Kelly when Kerrigan was speaking; he said "Kerrigan was a mean——— but I do not blame Kerrigan, for I would speak on Jesus Christ Himself to get out of here;" Kelly also said. "Hester was innocent of the murder of Rea; the party who committed the crime went over to Hester's house in the woods so Hester would be suspected;" he also said that the watch was buried near a pig pen between the two railroads, close to Hesser's house, he said he did not care for an oath and he wanted to get out of the coil, and to get out he would swear on Jesus Christ; he told me he changed his name from Manus Cull to Daniel Kelly; he said he had committed so many crimes in the old country and at Wilkes-Barre and at other places that he had to make a change in his name; he also said he committed an indecent assault at Beaver Meadow; while he was in jail he told me he would swear the murder of Rea on Hester; he said Hester had been tried once for the crime and he would swear against him in the matter; never knew Hester; I was to loan Kelly some money as soon as my pension money came, and he was going to try and get a pardon.

Cross-examination.—I was once arrested and placed in the jail at Pottsville upon the charge of having passed a forged order; I was not found not guilty; I had to pay a fine of fifty dollars; I said I would kill Kelly's testimony; I might have said that I was the most important witness on Hester's side, and I think I am; I did not tell any one in this town that "I am here to kill your man Kelly;" but I might have said "I will kill your man Kelly;" I might have said to Captain Linden that I was here to kill his (Linden's) man Kelly, and so I am; I mean to kill his evidence; I reside in Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania; I lived at St. Clair when I came home from the service, 1864; I recollect being born at Minersville; I got out of jail on September 19th, 1876; have been staying around at various places since I got out of jail; was living on my money; I got my money for fighting for this government; I get pension money; I was going about looking for work; the conversations between Kelly and I in our cell at Pottsville in regard to the Rea murder occurred on the 5th, 6th and 7th of April 1876; no one else was present; he gave no reason why he made me his confident; he never spoke of it in the presence of others; there were two other prisoners in the cells with us, but they were out at work when Kelly told me; was confined in jail nine months the last time; the time before I was in for 3 months and a half; my wife got a divorce from me before I knew she had taken any action in the matter; I made an assignment and then went to jail so as to get out of paying the money to her; I gave my pension away, but when I came out I got it back again.

John McHugh, Patrick Hennessy and William Daley testified to the hard name borne by Kelly.

John Cannon's testimony was to the same effect. The counsel for the defence made an effort to obtain evidence from Cannon that Kelly had made confession to him in regard to the murder of Rea. Objection made by counsel for the Commonwealth and sustained by the Court.

Samuel C. Harris was called and sworn. His testimony was that he paid some six or seven hundred dollars to Patrick Hester, who was the tax collector of Mount Carmel township; I was then agent of the Locust Dale estate; paid him with a sight draft on Geo. H. Potts of New York. No cross examination was made by the State. The Court then adjourned.

On Saturday morning a number of witnesses were placed on the stand and testified as to the bad character of Dan Kelly, several of them declaring that they would not believe him under oath.

Ellen Hester sworn.—I am the daughter of Patrick Hester.

Q. Were you at home the day before it was reported that Rea was killed? A. I was, and in the morning of that day, the 16th of October, 1868, my father was at home, and he left home between ten and eleven o'clock to go to Locust Dale to collect taxes.

Q. If he said anything before he left home about what he was going to do or where he was going, tell us what he said?

"I object to that," said Mr. Hughes.

The question was allowed, however, and Miss Hester replied: He said he was going to Locust Dale to collect taxes, and from there to Mahanoy Plane.

Q. Do you remember what time he returned? A. Saturday morning about seven o'clock.

Q. Was he away from home on Saturday? A. He went away about two or three o'clock in the afternoon.

Q. Alone? A. Hugh McKeon was with him.

Q. Where was he going? A. To Mount Carmel to collect taxes.

Q. What time did he return? A. Saturday evening.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hughes.—Q. Did your father go away in a buggy on the 16th? A. No, sir; on foot.

Q. Did he go on foot on the 17th when he left? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you know where Locust Dale is? A. Yes, sir; between Locust Gap and Ashland.

Q. Where is Mahanoy Plane? A. Between Ashland and Mahanoy City.

Anna Farley, another daughter of Hester, sworn—I was at home on the 16th of October, 1868; my father left home that day saying that he was going to Locust Dale to collect taxes, and from there to Mahanoy Plane.

Q. Did he come back that day? A. No, sir; he came home Saturday morning about seven o'clock, and went away again in the afternoon to Mount Carmel to collect tax; he got home again in the evening.

Mrs. Farley was not cross-examined.

Luke Richardson recalled.—In the month of October, 1868, I was employed at Bancroft's work at Ashland; the mines are to and Gordon plane from Ashland.

Q. Did you know Patrick Fahey at that time? A. Yes, sir; I met him on the evening of the 16th of October, 1868, and I saw Patrick Hester on that day; in the evening about seven o'clock I met Hester in the lower ward in Martz's old House, opposite the foundry.

Q. Had a coal train just come in from the east? A. They were running pretty steady at that time.

Q. How long were you in the hotel with Hester at that time? A. May be half an hour.

Q. Did you see him again that evening? A. Yes, sir; opposite the Repplier house, as I was going home, and he said, "Wait a moment and we will have a good drink;" John Britt was with me, and Patrick Fahey was with me; we had just come out of Tom Donohue's saloon.

Q. Did you go with Hester? A. Yes, sir; we went up town and into Captain McLaughlin's.

Q. What time was this? A. It might have been eight o'clock or a little after.

Q. Who was at McLaughlin's? A. 'Squire Gallagher, and, I think, Casey was there, and Captain McLaughlin.

Q. 'Squire Gallagher is dead? A. I think he is.

Q. How long did you stop at McLaughlin's? A. A couple of hours, or until about eleven o'clock, and Britt left with me.

Q. Did Hester remain at the tavern while you were there? A. Yes; he was there while I was there, and I left him there.

Q. Do you remember any special circumstances that occurred when you left there? A. I don't remember, but he was asleep in the chair when I left.

Q. You say that you and Britt were in Donohue's saloon? A. Yes, sir; and there were from a dozen to fifteen in there.

Q. Did you know Tully or McHugh? A. No, sir; I knew Brian Campbell, and knew him before I came to this country, but not the Brian Campbell that lived in Ashland; I did not know Bradley, but I knew Dalton and Jack Smith, but I don't remember that either of them were in the saloon; I didn't know Bill Muldowney.

Q. Was the saloon locked? A. No, sir; people were coming in and going out, and we had a couple of drinks there.

Q. You are an Englishman by birth? A. Yes, sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hughes.—Q. You left McLaughlin's about eleven o'clock? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you think you were there about two hours? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When you met Hester did you go directly to McLaughlin's? A. Yes, sir, almost.

Q. Then it must have been nine o'clock when you met Hester at Horan's? A. Yes, sir; when I met Hester first he said not to go home until he saw me again and he went to a saloon to get oysters or something; I don't know the saloon, and we, myself and Butler, went into Donohue's; Donohue was not at home.

Q. Can you give the names of any of the party you saw there? A. No, sir.

Q. How many drinks did you take there? A. About three; we stayed there about an hour.

Q. How do you know that this particular day was the 16th of October, 1868? A. Because when the report of the murder of Rea reached Ashland on Sunday it created a great deal of excitement and I remember who I was with that day.

Q. Were you a witness on the Donohue trial? A. No, sir.

Q. What had the killing of Rea to do with your remembering being with Hester? A. When this thing came out I remember being with Hester and I was with him often before.

Q. When did you ever meet him before? A. I can't say, but I think I met him on the Saturday evening before at Martz's, though I wouldn't kiss the book on it.

Q. Luke, how many drinks had you that night? A. Well, I must have had a good many in.

Q. Well, how many? A. I think I had about six drinks of beer when I left Donohue's.

Q. Can you tell whether there were any other Englishmen in Donohue's except yourself that night? A. I think not; I cannot say that there were.

Q. Britt was an Irishman? A. Yes, sir, but I heard he was born in Wales.

Q. Were they all in Donohue's saloon, except yourself, Irishmen? A. I cannot answer that question.

Q. Didn't you want to talk to them for fear of them? A. Well, they were a little on the beer and I didn't talk to them because I might have got into a quarrel.

Q. Did Hester give you any reason why he went to Mahanoy Plane that afternoon? A. No, sir, and he didn't give me any reason for not going home that night, only he was pretty drunk.

Q. You didn't see Hester at Donohue's that evening? A. No, sir.

Mr. Ryon.—Q. Horan's tavern is between Martz's and Donohue's? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did Hester tell you how he came from the Plane? A. *He* just said he came from the Plane.

Q. You had to pass Donohue's saloon on your way to McLaughlins? A. Yes, sir.

Upon the opening of the afternoon session Ellen Hester was recalled for cross-examination. In answer to Mr. Hughes she said: "My father came home on Saturday morning about seven o'clock and took his breakfast about eleven, and between that time and seven o'clock and eleven he did nothing.

"How did he say he had come home" asked Mr. Hughes. "He said that he had came from Ashland—from Mount Carmel in a hand car" was the answer. "I did not hear him say where he had come from that morning," continued the witness.

Q. Then what did you mean by saying that he came from Ashland? A. Because he had been to Mahanoy Plane the day before.

Q. Where did he say he had gone to from Mahanoy Plane? A. I did not hear him say.

Q. When did he get his breakfast as a general thing? A. He had no regular time for getting up.

Lafayette Fetterman sworn.—Q. Do you remember passing Schuman on the road the morning that Rea was murdered? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had he a horse or a mule? A. A horse.

Q. Had you a mule? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you water your horse? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you passed Schuman when you saw the four men standing on the road? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was there anything to obstruct your vision from the time you saw the men? A. No, sir.

Q. While those men stood on the road did any man on foot pass you? A. No, sir.

Q. Could any one have passed you without you seeing him? A. No, sir.

Q. Was there any one on the road in the vicinity of the "Water Barrel" except those four men? A. No, sir; except Schuman; the road for half a mile from the barrel to Centralia is straight.

Mr. Hughes—Q. Were you paying attention to what was passing that morning or just driving along without paying any particular attention to anybody? A. I was just driving along, but I am certain that no man passed me.

Q. If you were not paying any attention how do you know that a man might not have passed you? A. Well it would be hard for a man to pass on that road without being seen.

Q. Do you mean to say that there were four men on the road or four or five as you stated before? A. I mean four or five.

John Cannon then took the stand for the purpose of contradicting Kelly. In answer to Mr. Ryon the witness said, Kelly came to my house when Mr. Hester was in jail and asked me if I wouldn't take a false oath to save a man from being hung and I said I would not; then he said wouldn't you take a false oath to save my life and I said no, and he said I was a mean man and that he would take a false oath any time. "What about an oath?" he says and I made no answer.

Mr. Hughes—Q. When was this? A. About the time that Hester was to be tried.

Q. Then he wanted you to swear Hester out? A. I don't know, sir.

Q. You were talking about him? A. He mentioned no names but himself.

Q. Did he tell you what he wanted you to swear? A. He did not.

Q. Did he say that he was going to swear? A. No, sir; but he said that he would swear anything.

Q. Was this during the Donohue trial? A. I think it was.

Q. You knew Hester and Donohue at that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you knew that Kelly was a friend of Hester and Donohue? A. I don't know that he was a particular friend of Donohue's but I saw him a few times.

Q. I'm not asking you about particular friends, I ask you was not Kelly a friend of *Hester* and Donohue? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where was this conversation held? A. In my house, sir.

Q. Were you and Kelly particular friends? A. Yes, the same as any other neighbors.

Q. Was he in the habit of visiting you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you keeping tavern? A. No, sir.

Q. He visited your family? A. Yes, sir; Kelly used to come to see the girl, who was a relation of my wife.

Q. Did you object to it?

"I object to going into matrimonial matters," said Mr. Ryon. "Yes" added the court "You can drop this courtship right here."

Peter McManus gave unimportant testimony.

Owen Hester sworn.—Mr. Ryon—Q. Where did you live in 1868? A. In Illinois.

Q. Do you remember seeing Patrick Hester there in 1868? A. Yes, sir; he came to my place in the latter part of November.

Q. Did you live at LaSalle? A. No, sir; I left there about the first of November and moved to Layton about forty-five miles from LaSalle.

Q. Do you know when he left you to go home? A. He left me after a few days, and went to Rock Island; he had a brother-in-law at LaSalle and several friends.

Q. Had you written any letter to him before he came out there? A. Yes, sir; I wrote two; after he went to Rock Island he came and spent a few days with me, and when he left he wanted me to go with him because times were dull.

Q. What time did he leave for home? A. About Christmas.

Q. Are there several parties from this region in LaSalle who knew Hester? A. Yes sir; plenty from Schuylkill county.

Mr. Hughes' cross-examination—Was Patrick Melliday a relative of Hester? A. Yes, sir; a first cousin.

Q. Wasn't he the same relative to you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Where did Melliday come from? A. From Ireland, I suppose.

Q. Is that as near as you can come to it? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was Melliday doing in LaSalle? A. He worked in the mines for Colonel Taylor.

Q. How do you spell Melliday? A. Malsdey.

Q. What other relatives had Hester in LaSalle? A. His sister Bridget, who married John Boyle.

Q. Did he have any thing the matter with his leg? A. Yes, sir; his hip was out of joint at that time.

Q. Had your mother been out there? A. Yes, sir; and she staid with her daughter.

Q. Do you know your brother's handwriting? A. Well, I don't know; I don't see his handwriting very often.

Q. Examine that letter (the LaSalle letter) and tell us if it is his handwriting.

"I object to that," said Mr. Ryon.

"All right," said M. Hughes, "I expected that."

Q. Where did you learn how to spell Melliday Maladey? A. Well, I guess I learned to spell it a little at school.

Q. When did you come here? A. Last night from Locust Gap.

Q. When did you get to Locust Gap? A. In 1869.

Q. You haven't been to Illinois since? A. No, sir.

Q. What are you doing at Locust Gap? A. Working for the Philadelphia and Reading Company.

Q. As a police officer? A. No, sir.

Mr. Ryon—Q. What is your work? A. Running an engine.

Patrick Fahey sworn—I was in Ashland on the night of the 17th of October, 1868, and I met Hester at the corner of the Centralia road, near Horan's hotel; he was going down town when I met him; we had a few words and then he wanted me to go down town, but I wanted to go up; about half an hour afterward I met Hester again near Horan's hotel, opposite on the same side; John Britt and another man came down the street from Donohue's or some other place; the other man was on the stand to-day—Richardson—they stopped and Hester asked them to have something good, so we went to Captain McLaughlin's and the four of us had three or four drinks there.

Q. How long did you stay there? A. A couple or two hours.

Q. Did Hester remain there with you? A. Yes, he took us in.

Q. When did you meet Hester first? A. About half past seven, and he told me that he had just come from Mahanoy Plane.

Q. What time did you leave Captain McLaughlin's? A. About eleven o'clock.

Q. Did Hester leave with you? A. Hester got as far as the door; he had been asleep on the chair when Richardson and Britt left but I shook him up, and we got as far as the door; there was a man with Hester that I didn't know; Hester said that he was going home, and this strange man went out with Hester, and they went off in the direction of Big Mine Run, and I went west.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hughes—Q. When you met Hester first he was on the Main street, farther up than the Repplier house? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How much farther up? A. About three houses,

Q. Then when you met him he was going onward instead of from the Plane, and you told us that he had just come from the Plane A. That's what he told me, and I know he was going in the direction of the Plane.

Q. Was Donohue in the bar that night? A. No, sir; and I did not see him; some strange man was tending bar for him.

Q. Whom did you speak to in the saloon? A. No one, and I did not see Hester speak to any one.

Q. How long had you and Hester been talking at Horan's corner when Britt and Richardson came along? A. Not more than five minutes.

Q. Where did they come from? A. The direction of Donohue's saloon.

Q. Where had you been in the half hour or hour that you had been away from Hester? A. I was at the post office and with Michael Silt.

Q. From the time you first met Hester until you went to McLaughlin's how long was it? A. An hour or more.

Q. What do you mean by an hour or more? A. I can't tell you, but I don't think it was a half hour more.

Q. Did you ever see that man who went off with Hester that night since that time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When? A. About three months afterward.

Q. Now, Fahey, I ask you again, did you never belong to the Ancient Order of Hibernians? A. No, sir.

Q. Where do you live now? A. At Big Mine Run.

Q. How do you fix this night as the 17th of October, 1868? A. By the excitement about Rea, and that was the first and last time ter me to have a drink at Captain McLaughlin's.

Q. Well how does that enable you to remember the date? A. Because Rea was killed the next day.

Q. Who did you first tell that you were with Hester that night? A. I told nobody until I was subpœnaed here.

Q. When you heard that *Hester* was charged with this murder? A. Because I was not subpœnaed and I didn't think it would benefit him or was my business.

Q. Then how do you remember that this occurred on the 16th of October 1868, almost nine years ago? A. For the reason I gave you before.

Mr. Wolverton, redirect—Q. You heard of the arrest of Donohue shortly after this night? A. Yes, sir.

Fahey's cross-examination was very severe, but he stuck to his story persistently.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock p. m. on

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1877,

A building located on a lot or piece of ground situate in the village of Espy, in the township of Scott, county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Fronting on Main st, of said village, and adjoining a lot occupied by John C. Creveling on the west, lot of Mood & Creveling on the east, and an alley on the north, containing in width fifty feet and in depth one hundred and seventy-three feet more or less. It is a two story frame dwelling house, the said building is built in the shape of an L being twenty three feet front, thirty-two feet on the west side, thirty-two feet in the rear, sixteen feet east, nine feet on the south and sixteen feet on the east.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Lloyd Mason Pettit.

ALSO,

All the following real estate situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia county, bounded on the north by lot of A. B. For ther, south by lot of Patrick Murphy, east by an alley and on the west by Locust avenue, said lot being 58 feet front, 140 feet in depth whereon is erected a frame stable, bake oven and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken into execution, and to be sold as the property of Michael Hannon.

ALSO,

The following real estate situate in Ontawissa township Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by a street, on the east by an alley, on the south by Fourth st., and on the west by lot of — Brown being one lot of ground on which is erected a dwelling house with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of M. A. Brown.

☞ CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Purchasers must pay ten per cent. of the purchase money, or at least enough to cover all costs, at striking down of sale, otherwise property to be resold at once.

JOHN W. HOFFMAN,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
Feb. 23, 1877, ts

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN THE ESTATE OF WM. BARBER, DEC'D.

The undersigned Auditor to make distribution of the balance of the funds in the hands of the Administrator, among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the town of Bloomsburg, Penn'a, on saturday the 24th day of March 1876 when and where all persons having claims against the said estate are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund. F. P. BILLMEYER,
Feb. 23, 1877-4w Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the sale of the personal property of Samuel Turnbach and S. M. Hess, late trading as Turnbach & Hess.

The undersigned Auditor to make distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of the personal property of Turnbach & Hess among the parties entitled to receive the same will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of Samuel Knorr, in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1877, at 10 o'clock a. m. when and where all persons having claims against the said estate, are required to present the same before the Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

H. C. BITTENBENDER,
Feb 23, 76.-4w. Auditor.

PATENTS secured for mechanical devices trade marks, designs and compounds. Labels registered. Infringements, reissues and interferences will receive prompt attention.

INVENTORS should send us a model or sketch of their invention, and we will give our opinion as to its patentability free of charge. Fees moderate, and no charge until patent is secured.

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Feb. 23, '77.-3m

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, the undersigned Assignee for the benefit of the creditors of Abraham Miller will expose to Public sale at the

"WILLIAMS HOTEL"

In the Borough of Berwick, Columbia county, on the

24th day of March, A. D., 1877,

at one o'clock p. m., the following described Pieces or Parcels of land with the appurtenances, situate in said Borough of Berwick, Pa., bounded and described as follows to wit:

One piece situated on an alley east of Front street between Market and Mulberry streets, beginning on corner of alley opposite the premises of Mrs. Seely, thence along said alley south easterly fifty feet more or less to lot of H. M. Hockman thence by said Hockman's lot on line parallel with said alley thirty feet more or less to lot of Mrs. Seely, thence by same fifty feet more or less to first described alley, thence by same thirty feet more or less to place of beginning on which is erected a frame Lumber Shed Also one other piece of land situate in the Borough aforesaid beginning on the corner of Third and Vine streets, thence by Vine street ninety-nine feet to Walp lot, thence by Walp lot one hundred and forty feet to Grant street, thence by Grant street ninety-nine feet to Third street, thence by same one hundred and forty feet to place of beginning, the same being two vacant lots. Also, all that piece of land situate on Grant street aforesaid bounded by land of M W. Jackson north-west, on the south by an alley, east by Third street, on the north by Grant street, containing one acre and a quarter more or less. Also, that piece or parcel of land situate on Oak street, bounded on the east by lot of Arthur Oliver, north by an alley, west by land of M. W. Jackson and on the south by Oak street, containing one in lot. Also One other piece of land situate on 2d street in said borough bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the corner of lot number ninety-three on Second street thence by the same one hundred and eight one and-a-half feet to Third st., hence by the same 99 feet to lot number 110, thence by the same onehundred and eighty-one and-a-half feet to second street thence by the same ninety-nine feet to the place of beginning, the same being lots number "one hundred and one" and "ninety-four," as marked and numbered in plan of said borough on which are erected

A FRAME AND A PLANK HOUSE.

Also, one other piece or parcel of land situate in said Borough, beginning at a corner of lot number twenty-one on the south side of Front street, thence by Front street forty-nine and-a half feet to lot number twenty-five, thence by lot number twenty-five one hundred and sixty feet, thence by a line parallel with Front street forty-nine and-a-half feet to lot number twenty-one, thence by lot number twenty-one one hundred and sixty feet to the place of beginning, being lot number twenty-two (Water lot) as marked and numbered in plan of said town, on which is erected a two-story

DOUBLE FRAME HOUSE.

One other piece or parcel of land in said Borough on Front street between Market and Mulberry street beginning on Front street at line of said Miller thence along Front street ten feet to line of H. M. Hockman, thence along said Hockman's line eighty feet, thence to line of said Miller ten feet, thence along line of said Miller eighty feet to Front street. Also all that lot of ground situate on Front street being contiguous in-lots marked and numbered in the plan of the said town numbers "Fifteen and sixteen" lot No. 15 beginning at the corner of lot number Five on Front street thence along the same forty-nine and-a-half feet to corner of lot No 16, thence along the same one hundred and eighty one and-a-half feet to the corner on Second street, thence by the same forty-nine and-a-half feet to the corner of lot No. 5, thence by the same one hundred eighty-one and-a-half feet to the place of beginning. Lot No. 16 beginning at the corner of lot No. 15 aforesaid on Front street, thence along the same forty-nine and-a-half feet to corner of lot number seventeen, thence by the same one hundred eighty-one and-a-half feet to Second street thence along Second street forty-nine and-a-half feet to the corner of lot No. 15, aforesaid, thence along the same one hundred eighty-one and-a-half feet to the place of beginning, together containing sixty-six perches of ground on which are erected a

Brick Dwelling House, Brick Store, Brick Drug Store, Frame Ware House,

THE COLUMBIAN AND DEMOCRAT, BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1877

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.52 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M.	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.50 P. M.	11.57 A. M
" "	6.56 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.28 A. M.	7.37 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.35 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

Tuesday was election day. And yet the official heads we heard so much about last fall, were not cut off. How is this?

William Baldy Esq., of Danville was recently admitted to practice law in the several courts of Columbia county.

A majority of the members of the last Town Council, were re-elected on Tuesday—but the price of beef remains the same.

How about that majority of votes who are in favor of allowing the cows to run at large? They failed to put in an appearance on Tuesday.

A bill has been reported favorably in the Legislature repealing the charter of the organization known as the "Ancient Order of Hibernians."

Potatoes are so scarce and so high in price that they have ceased to be necessities and have become luxuries. Those rascally potato bugs have much to answer for.

John Hartland, independent candidate for Mayor of Wilkes-Barre, was instantly killed on the 14th inst. by falling 400 feet down the shaft of the Diamond mines near that city.

Too bad! Your cow cannot indulge in the luxury of feasting on your neighbor's cabbage and pasturing on his sodded lawn, next summer. This is an outrage on the cow.

Quite a fall of snow on Sunday night and Monday morning, but it comes too late to do good. The sun's rays have become too warm for snow to remain long upon the ground. Slush is all we can hope for now.

Eight spans, about fourteen hundred feet in length, of the Sunbury and Lewistown railroad bridge, at Selinsgrove were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss $30.000. The reflection of the flames against the sky was plainly visible in Bloomsburg.

The Bloomsburg COLUMBIAN, with commendable enterprise, publishes a verbatim report of the proceedings in the trials of the Mollie Maguires at that place, charged with the murder of Mr. Rea, some eight years ago.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

PATENTS AND INVENTORS.—All persons desirous of taking out a patent, or who have business of any kind to be transacted at the Patent Office are advised to place it in the hands of Elson Bros., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C. This firm is strongly recommended and rank high in their profession. Their fees are very moderate. See their advertisement in another column.

Messrs. O. P. Ent and William Kreamer were re-elected, on Tuesday, Directors of the Poor for Bloom Poor District. This is a just tribute to the energy and efficiency of these gentlemen and is a well deserved compliment. The affairs of the District have been well and promptly attended to during their past term of office and the people evidently understand it.

It would be a comfort to the community if the ten cent and twenty five cent paper currency could be with drawn from circulation and replaced by silver coins of the same denominations. The wretched condition of a large proportion of this small paper currency is argument enough for its abolition. There are plenty of small coins which should be kept in active circulation.

A pastoral letter from Bishop O'Hara, excommunicating the members of the "Ancient Order of Hibernians," was read in all the Catholic churches of the diocese of Scranton, on Sunday, the 11th inst. The Order has a large membership in that diocese, where for three years past it has been supposed to be rather in favor with the clergy than otherwise, and the Bishop's action has caused a profound sensation.

During the counting of the vote in the joint convention of the Senate and House on Tuesday, the House took a recess until ten o'clock the next day. Beckley says of this "such conduct should be sufficient to damn any party to eternal infamy." That's right, Beckley, if you hope to get the post office for the next four years you must swing your hat and damn the Democracy like the rest of the Presidential thieves.

Mr. David Lowenberg was re-elected President of the Town Council on Tuesday. This is a deserved compliment to an efficient officer. Notwithstanding the violent opposition to Mr. Lowenberg on account of his progressive spirit he was elected by a majority of 14. The main objects of the opposition were to secure a majority of the council that would repeal the ordinance forbidding cattle to run at large, and also to put an end to the illumination of the streets by gas. This conspiracy to turn the public highways into pasture for cattle, and to leave the town in the darkness of the middle ages, was defeated, and the party of progress and civilization triumphed,

The editor of the Wyoming *Democrat* has either the liveliest possible imagination or the worst kind of a Bloomsburg correspondent. Having paved the way by stating that Patrick Hester, *Peter* McHugh, Patrick Tully and *Manus Cull* were arraigned for the murder of Alex. Rea, he goes on to say that "there is a great excitement in the town as an attempt to liberate them is feared." He further remarks that Franklin B. Gowen is conducting the case for the prosecution and winds up by asserting that it is feared an attempt will be made to break jail and lynch Manus Cull. Pretty little story—but defective in this, that there is no truth in it. Nothing has been heard of a desire to free the prisoners or to lynch Cull, or Tully as he is better known, nor is Mr. Gowen engaged in the trial.

The Town election on Tuesday, resulted in the success of the following candidates: For President of the Town Council, David Lowenberg, who beat his opponent, William Peacock, fourteen votes. For members of Council, Messrs. E. R. Brinker, W. O. Holmes, Peter Jones, William Rabb, George W. Correll and George E. Elwell. For Constables, M. C. Woodward and James Thomas. For School Directors, W. B. Koons and Eli Jones. For Judge of Election, East district, Peter Billmyer; West district, Stephen Knorr. For Inspectors, East district, N. U. Funk and Charles Thomas; West district, Frank Dentler and a tie between T. J. Barton and J. K. Girton, each having received 45 votes. O. P. Ent and Thomas Reese and William Kramer received 46 votes each for Directors of the poor of Bloom District. A very large vote was polled, Woodward receiving no less than [illegible]

Cold, piercing winds and driving rains seldom fail to bring on a cough, cold or hoarseness at this season, and Dr. Ball's Cough Syrup should be kept in every house. For sale by all druggists.

From a well-known Dunkard Preacher.

Hartleton, Union Co. Pa., Dec. 24, 1874.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston:

Gentlemen:—Having received decided benefit from the use of Peruvian Syrup for Dyspepsia and General Debility of the system, I can recommend it heartily in all cases as being a very effective and pleasant preparation. It gives almost universal satisfaction. Respectfully yours,

Sold by all druggists. ADAM BEAVER.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE.—Farmers are invited to call at Huber's Foundry, Danville, Pa., or on the Agents and examine the improvement in Plows over the old style of fastening the shares with bolts. In the old style the bolts would become loose, the shares would work and as the entire bearing of the share would be on the mould board, the Plow would always be loose, the bolts would rust fast, rendering it quite difficult to screw the bolts up. In the improvement all this is over, come, having a lug on the back part of the share which fits into a slot of the mould board and the land side is dovetailed into the cutter part of the share. A lock on the land side fitting into the beam, and two bolts through the land side is all that is required to make it the most complete arrangement for fastening on the share ever yet discovered. The strength of the share is greater because of its bearing being more divided, the Plow is stronger and the share cannot work loose. Farmers who have seen it pronounce it the best arrangement they have ever known. To be convinced of this, call and judge for yourself.

AGENTS:

D. A. Creasy, Bloom Geo Raber, Nescopeck, Layton Runyon, & Co. Bloom Henry W. Hagenbuch, Light Street.

Whitmire & Ervan, Whitmire's. S. Huber & Sons, Manufacturers, Danville, Pa.

Feb. 23 2w

We were exposed last week to a pitiless storm that wet our feet and stockings, and indeed our person all over. In fact we took a cracking cold, which brought sore throat and severe symptoms of fever. The good wife asserted her authority, plunged our feet in hot water wrapped us in hot blankets, and sent our faithful son for a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It is a splendid medicine—pleasant to take, and did the job. We slept soundly through the night and awoke well the next morning We know we owe our quick recovery to the Pectoral, and shall not hesitate to recommend it to all who need such a medicine.—*Tehuacana (Texas) Presbyterian.*

Feb. 1.

One Year Free.

NO ONE SHOULD KEEP HOUSE WITHOUT IT.

The *Housekeeper's Companion* is an elegantly illustrated eight-page monthly, printed on fine tinted paper, and devoted to every thing that pertains to the household and its economical management, including scientific and healthful cookery, home decorations, fancy work, the cultivation of flowers, etc. It teaches economy in living, better methods of cooking, and the use of more wholesome food. Many ladies have said that a single number was worth more than the year's subscription price. Will save a hundred times its cost annually. Every one is delighted with it. Several beautiful engravings and a large amount of valuable information monthly. The publisher announces that the *Companion* will be sent one year free to every reader of the COLUMBIAN on certain conditions, which may be learned by writing to him. There will be no little curiosity to ascertain how so valuable a publication can be sent a year for nothing. Full particulars and New Year's number, beautifully illustrated, will be sent on receipt of stamp. Address, at once Milton T Richardson, publisher, 29 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. feb9-2w

Very obstinate and troublesome are old sores and ulcers. Yet how easily may they be healed. All that is necessary is to use freely of Glenn's Sulphur Soap dissolved in water as a lotion. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7, 6th Avenue, New York.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50 cents. Feb.

The World's Choice.

A Centennial Decision.

Competent judges representing the civilized people of the world appointed for the knowledge of particular art or sciences, convened at Philadelphia for six months to decide upon the comparative merits of the various inventions of mankind, awarded to the manufacturers of Benson's Capcine Porous Plaster, after a careful test and comparison of this remarkable remedy with ordinary porous and other kinds of plasters, the highest and only medal, above all foreign and American competitors, on the ground of its great superiority over other plasters, and its wonderful pain relieving strengthening and curative properties. Remember that this decision was made by four practical and skilled physicians.

Remember that no nostrum was allowed to be exhibited at the Centennial. Remember when you are suffering from any ache or pain that Benson's Capcine Plaster is the best remedy ever devised for all external difficulties.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, N. Y.
May 19, '76 1y.

BENSON'S
CAPCINE POROUS PLASTERS,
A great improvement on ordinary porous plasters.

RELIEVES PAIN AT ONCE.
THE BEST
Strengthening Plaster Known.
CURES QUICKLY

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame and Weak Back, Sciatics, Lumbago, Spinal and Kidney Complaints, all aches and pains of a local nature.

Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents.
May 19 '76-1y SEABURY & JOHNSON, Pharmaceutical Chemists, N.Y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The public is hereby informed that they can obtain the latest styles at lowest prices in all kinds of Spring Clothing, School Suits for Boys, Pretty Suits for Children, Nobby Suits for Youths, all of the latest styles and at the lowest prices at D. Lowenberg's.

Marriages.

WOLF—VAN HORN.—On the 20th inst in Greenwood township, Columbia co by the Rev. D. J. Waller, jr., Mr. A. H. Wolf, of Town Hill, Luz. co., to Miss Lettie J. Van Horn.

Deaths.

APPLEMAN.—At his residence in Orange township Feb. 13, 1877, George Appleman, aged 74 years and 11 months.

BEISHLINE.—In Fishingcreek township on the 11th inst., John Beishline, aged 78 years, 11 months and 9 days.

WINNER.—In Bloomsburg, Feb. 14, 1877, Mrs. Sarah Winner, aged 41 years, 10 months and 3 days.

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.35
Rye "	.77
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats, "	.35
Flour per barrel	6.50
Cloverseed "	7.00
Flaxseed "	1.50
Butter "	.25
Eggs "	.18
Tallow "	.10
Potatoes "	.90
Dried Apples "	.06
Hams "	.16
Sides & Shoulders "	.12
Lard per pound	.12
Hay per ton	12.00
Beeswax "	.25
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.40 per Ton
No. 5 "	$ 3.10 "
No. 6 "	$ 2.80 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$5 00 "
" Stationary "	$6 00 "

Business Notices

Cisco Fish at *Marr's*.

WANTED:—2000 bushels of Corn; the highest market price paid for same in cash. Taken in lots of 25 bushels or more. Call on or address

H. W. AUL,
Espy Station, Pa.

Over 200 pieces of extra quality, newest shades, Gros Grain Ribbons just received at Lutz & Sloan's. Price for No. 4, 8 cts; for 5, 12 cents; for 7, 15 cents; for 9, 20 cents; and for 12, 25 cents per yard.

Have you got a William Penn Stove? If so then go to Harmon & Hassert's and buy their new coal saving grates. Jan. 26.-4w

Mrs. Milton Charles, Exchange Block, has just received a lot of delicious Milwaukee and Cincinnatti Beer to which she asks the attention of lovers of a good article. The best of ale and beer always on hand.

New Goods this week at *Marr's*.

Rubber Boots at McKinney's.

Mason & Hamlin, Geo. Woods, and the Celebrated Standard Organs at Thomas's Music Store, Danville. Dec. 1-3m

Marr buys Potatoes and Chickens.

What to wear and how to wear it, is the question now engrossing the public mind. Full information can be obtained by calling at the Clothing Store of D. Lowenberg.

Gents' fancy Slippers at McKinney's.

Chickering, Steinway, Mathushek & Haines Bro's., Pianos, at Thomas's Music Store, Danville. Dec. 1-3m

Marr pays cash for Potatoes.

Ladies' Rubbers at McKinney's.

Sheet Music, Music Books, and Musical Instruments generally in endless variety at Thomas's Music Store, Danville. Dec. 1-3m

!! Machine Needles and Oil at *Marr's*.

Buy your Boots and Shoes at McKinney's for he still "holds the fort," and sells Goods at "hard pan" prices.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

Six good second-hand Pianos for sale at G Thomas's Music Store, Danville, ranging in price from $125 to $250. Dec. 1-3m

Have you tried Kirby's Wild Cherry Cough Balsam? A very palateable compound for the various affections of the throat and lungs it has been used with success, in seven cases of asthma giving instant relief and in many cases effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents per bottle and positively warranted to give entire satisfaction or money refunded.

Kirby's Magic Relief for the instant cure of severe and acute pains.

Kirby's Tasteless Worm Lozenges, pleasant, safe and effectual.

Kirby's Horse and Cattle Powders are the best powders for stock, manufactured. Try them and be convinced.

Kirby's Camphor Ice for sunburns, sore lips and chapped hands.

Gill's Billious and Liver Pills are recommended by the first Physicians.

The above preparations are for sale by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

MOYER BROTHERS,
July 21, '76.-1y Wholesale Agents.

Ed. All new subscribers for 1877, paying in advance after November 1, 1876 will receive the paper weekly from receipt of remittance to January 1st, 1877, without charge.

COMBINED PAPERS—FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR

The Country Gentleman.

The Country Gentleman is published weekly on the following terms, when paid strictly in advance: One copy, one year, $1.50; Four copies, $5, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club: Ten copies, $10, and an additional copy for the year free to the sender of the Club.

The Country Gentleman possesses an unequalled Corps of Correspondents, regular and occasional, among the best Farmers of all parts of the country and constantly reflects the practical condition and progress of the husbandry of every section of the United States and civilized world.

The Country Gentleman gives in its Horticultural Department a continuous variety of information and suggestions, equal or superior in the aggregate to what is obtained in the monthly numbers of most magazines devoted to Horticulture.

The Country Gentleman has probably done as much as all other Journals combined, to introduce and disseminate Improved Stock of every kind through the country; and commands to a greater degree than any cotemporary, the confidence and support of breeders and purchasers.

The Country Gentleman contains unusually full and trustworthy Market Reports, and devotes special attention to them and to the Prospects of the Crops, as throwing light upon one of the most important of all questions—When to Buy and When to Sell.

The Country Gentleman embraces numerous minor departments of a practical character, such as the Dairy, the Poultry Yard, the Apiary, the Vineyard and so on, and weekly presents a column or two for the Housewife and interesting Fireside Reading. It contains a well edited Review of Current Events, and its advertising pages furnish a directory of all the principal agricultural and horticultural establishments of the country.

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE. Address
LUTHER TUCKER & SON,
PUBLISHERS, ALBANY, N. Y.

1877.
ECLECTIC MAGAZINE
OF
FOREIGN LITERATURE.
THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.

The Eclectic reprints from all the foreign Quarterlies, Reviews, Magazines and Journals their choicest contents, including essays, scientific papers, biographical sketches, reminiscenses of travel and adventure, tales, stories and poems. The field of selection is very large, and it is believed that the Eclectic presents a greater variety and higher standard of literature than any periodical can hope to do that depends exclusively upon home talent.

A knowledge of the current literature of other countries is indispensable to all who would keep pace with the progress of the human mind; and the Eclectic offers the best, and, indeed, the only, opportunity for obtaining this knowledge within a reasonable compass and at a moderate price.

Among the writers represented in recent numbers of the Eclectic are: The Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, James Anthony Froude, Matthew Arnold, Charles Kingsley, Robert Buchanan, George McDonald, John Ruskin, Alfred Tennyson, Thomas Hughes, William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Thomas Hardy, Wilkins Morris, Miss Thackeray, Mrs. Alexander, Profs. Huxley and Tyndall, Richard Proctor, A. R., Prof. Owen, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Mr. Muller, J. Norman Lockyer, Herbert Spencer, and others equally eminent. Besides the regular articles in the body of the magazine, there are four regular editorial departments: Literary Notices, Foreign Literary Notes, Science and Art, and Varieties.

With regard to the character of the selections, the aim of the Eclectic is to be instructive without being dull, and entertaining without being trivial. While each number contains something to interest every member of the family circle, it addresses itself particularly to that great body of intelligent readers who seek profit as well as amusement, and solid and healthful literature.

Besides the 128 pages of reading matter, each number of the magazine contains a fine steel engraving—usually a portrait—executed in the most artistic manner.

TERMS.—Single copies, 45 cents; one copy one year $5; 2 copies, $9; 5 copies, $20. Trial subscriptions for three months, $1.

The Eclectic and any $4 magazine to one address, $5.

Postage free to all subscribers. Address,

E. R. PELTON, Publisher,
25 Bond St., New York.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found are the old-established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union. "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1836, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater popularity than it ever did. It goes weekly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from its first to its last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN.

ROLLINS & HOLMES,

have removed to Evans' Block, Main Street.

Extra heavy Tin Wire, also

AWNINGS AND TENTS

of every description manufactured by

ROLLINS & HOLMES.

Ga'vanized Iron Cornice

designed and manufactured by Rollins & Holmes.

ARGAND HOT BASE STOVES

the best and most economical in the market.

Rollins & Holmes.

RANGES.

The BARSTOW ELEVATED Oven Range, the LION and EMPRESS Portable Ranges have no equal.

Rollins & Holmes.

STEAM.

Public and private buildings heated by steam. A variety of Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings, constantly on hand.

Rollins & Holmes.

PLUMBING & GAS FITTING

promptly done

Rollins & Holmes.

Feb 1, 77—tf

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

AND

Gentlemen's Dress Goods.

DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his large and elegant stock of

Cheap and Fashionable Clothing,

at his store on

MAIN STREET, IN THE NEW BLOCK,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

including the most fashionable, durable and handsome

DRESS GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

BOX
SACK,
FROCK,
GUM
AND OIL CLOTH,

COATS AND PANTS,

OF ALL SORTS SIZES AND COLORS,

He has also replenished his already large stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
STRIPED,
FIGURED
AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS,
CRAVATS
SOCKS,
COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
AND

FANCY ARTICLES.

He has constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of

Cloths and Vestings,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FINE AND CHEAP.

HIS CASE OF JEWELRY IS NOT SURPASSED IN THIS PLACE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG.

1,76-tf.

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES

OF THE
County of Columbia from January 1st, 1876 to January 1st, 1877.

Statement showing taxes assessed for 1876 and amounts due for 1876 on the first day of January 1877.

Districts.	Assessed. County.	Dog.	State.	Due from Cols. County.	Dog.
Beaver	535 06	113 50	3 30	116 16	38 50
Benton	692 34	50 50	10 15	462 98	27 50
Berwick	935 01	98 00	41 45		
Bloom	3309 94	66 00	76 85	1628 70	98 00
Briarcreek	1119 34	75 00	22 50	791 44	25 00
Catawissa	1414 87	95 00	70 00	716 45	31 50
Centralia	511 10	25 00	12 25	428 70	25 00
Centre	1356 65	75 00	25 65	755 63	24 00
Conyngham	2 00 56	6 00	1 00	196 41	9 00
Fishingcreek	914 32	87 00	10 25	712 17	33 00
Franklin	451 48	26 00	15 05	163 42	11 00
Greenwood	990 79	96 50	20 40	598 91	21 50
Hemlock	854 96	56 00	8 90	397 35	9 50
Jackson	229 03	43 50	4 90	134 56	31 50
Locust	1901 93	144 00	11 75	492 09	84 00
Madison	842 48	80 00	31 60	216 12	80 00
Main	590 12	53 00	21 20	317 42	21 00
Mifflin	868 27	77 50	24 10	244 01	22 50
Montour	704 24	53 00	10 25	326 45	33 00
Mt. Pleasant	491 50	58 00	8 98	248 25	24 00
Orange	694 65	51 00	16 25	471 40	24 00
Pine	312 51	56 50	2 55	212 93	33 50
Roaringcreek	578 94	43 50	20 15	182 53	3 50
Scott	1171 18	85 50	25 45	634 88	18 00
Sugarloaf	367 03	64 50	2 80	243 64	49 50
Total,	$22639 74	$1588 00	$333 48	$10704 21	$799 69

AMOUNTS DUE FOR YEARS PREVIOUS TO 1876.

	County.	Dog.
Conyngham, J. J. Coughlin for 1873	62 13	39 50
Benton, Samuel Appleman, "	55 24	
Benton, I. K. K. Laubach, for 1875	204 17	13 00
Catawissa, Joseph Maris, "	494 60	14 50
Conyngham, Neal Lenahan, "	1,450 36	9 00
Pine, J. B. Cornelison, "	29 15	16 50
Sugarloaf, E. J. Albertson, "	138 65	17 50
	$2,729 70	$97 00

H. W. McREYNOLDS, Esq., Treasurer of said county in account with said county on county funds.

DR.

Jan. 1, 1876, To am't. outstanding for 1875 and previous years	16,654 91
Jan. 1, 1876, To am't. received from John Sadler, late Treasurer	458 77
To am't. county tax assessed for 1876	22,639 74
" " tax on registry of voters	707 80
" Cora Hower on note for old bridge	30 00
" Jos. T. Roeder for stray cow sold	18 00
" David Strausser timber from Wagner bridge	8 36
" Michael Grover, jury fees	8 00
" David Welsh, county tax for 1874 and 1875 and 4 unseated tracts assessed to the Lt. Mt. Coal and Iron Co., Centralia less his commission on same	183 14
" John Heidebrant Orangeville bridge timber	5 00
" C. G. Murphy, Collector Conyngham for 1874, for second payment of taxes on J. Beasley, Hutchinson & Wickersham tracts, less commission	86 49
" Aaron Smith, sheriff fees refunded	1 25
I. W. McKelvy, Orange bridge timber	25 00
" C. S. Fornwald jury fees	16 00
" S. W. McHenry, plank sold M. L. Cole's bridge	2 10
" B. F. Zarr, jury fees	88 00
" unseated land got since distribution Benton	1 98
" unseated land got since distribution Greenwood	1 65
" unseated land got since distribution Scott	30
" seated land got since distribution Centralia	1 00
" seated land got since distribution Beaver	10 22
" seated land got since distribution Catawissa	3 17
" seated land got since distribution Fishingcreek	99
" assessing, managing &c. of dog fund	100 00
" county tax on U. S. land	980 41
" " " "	83 68
" " " "	92 36
" " " seated	75 12
" Road tax on unseated land	2,615 55
" Road tax on seated land	1,116
" School tax on unseated land	2,402 57
" school tax on seated land	85 59
" Poor tax on unseated land	741 10
" Poor tax on seated land	49 17
" Bounty tax on seated land	90
	$47,099 00

CR.

By commission and exonerations allowed collectors who paid off duplicates for 1875.

Districts.	Com.	Exon.	Districts.	Com.	Exon.
Beaver	33 87	16 10	Madison	52 23	12 90
Berwick	57 35	18 55	Main	32 21	75
Bloom	207 43	61 10	Mifflin	54 31	3 90
Briarcreek	67 90	32 60	Montour	43 97	5 25
Catawissa	90 16	73 43	Mt. Pleasant	30 47	10 00
Centre	84 67	12 48	Orange	44 19	14 48
Fishingcr'k	57 19	4 80	Roaringcr'k	23 54	2 10
Franklin	28 71	1 35	Scott	72 83	24 46
Greenwood	60 72	17 73	for 1874.		
Hemlock	54 31	11 24	Sugarloaf	15 11	4 37
Jackson	14 15	3 05	for 1876,		
Locust	65 09	7 97	Berwick	46 29	10 78
Total commissions,					$1,171 93
Total exonerations,					358 16
By county orders redeemed					27,211 46
" commission to Treasurer					1,088 06
" county tax to meet State quota					112 87
" note paid Joshua Fetterman					2,062 67
" county taxes due from collectors					12,463 91
" balance in hands of Treasurer					1,202 94
					$47,099 00

H. W. McREYNOLDS, Treasurer, in account with dog fund

1876	
Jany. To am't. uncollected last settlement	610 00
To am't. assessed for 1876	1,588 00
" am't got from late Treasurer	196 47
" Simon Reichard	50
	$2,395 37

CR.

By commission and exonerations allowed on paid off duplicates for 1875.

	Com.	Exon.		Com.	Exon.
Beaver	2 53	7 50	Madison	3 85	2 50
Berwick	1 69	1 50	Main	2 40	
Bloom	9 87	6 70	Mifflin	2 72	2 50
Briarcreek	3 35	3 50	Montour	2 16	2 50
Catawissa	4 50	2 50	Mt. Pleasant	1 52	4 00
Centre	4 17	6 00	Orange	2 21	4 00
Fishingcr'k	4 50	2 50	Roaringcreek	1 17	1 50
Franklin	2 00	1 20	Scott	3 50	10 50
Greenwood	4 75	6 00	for 1874.		
Hemlock	2 72	4 50	Sugarloaf	2 98	4 50
Jackson	2 18	3 00	For 1876.		
Locust	7 19	6 50	Berwick	1 13	3 50
Total commissions,					$55 69
Total exonerations,					90 00
By orders paid of 1874, balance					85 00
" " 1875					886 67
" " 1876					106 80
" am't. for assessing, managing fund &c. and to County					100 00
" commission to Treasurer					51 88
" am't. in hands of collectors duplicates					817 69
" balance in hands of Treasurer					179 94
					$2,395 37

COMMISSIONERS' EXPENSES FOR 1876 FOR WHICH ORDERS WERE ISSUED ON THE TREASURER.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

B. F. Zarr, re-binding judgment docket	15 65
J. M. Chemberlin, appeal Reier vs. Col. Co	2 50
A. C. Smith, et. al. on Colley lunacy	15 00
C. G. Murphy, taking Colleys to Asylum	9 50
C. S. Fornwald, taking R. Warner to Eastern State Penitentiary	42 75
P. M Beers & Co., alias Columbia and Montour	13 00
W. H. Jacoby, indexing deed books, bal	1,250 00
C. S. Fornwald, taking 2 convicts to Eastern State Penitentiary	48 90
J. J. Brower, swearing officers	2 75
C. S. Fornwald, taking 2 convicts to E. S. P. and H. of R.	50 07
Aaron Smith, Col. Co. vs. J. J. Coughlin costs	7 40
B. F. Zarr, costs Col. Co. vs. Thomas Gerity, et al.	2 60
B. F. Zarr, costs same vs. Co.	1 35
" " recording township officers elect	39 20
" " sending Presidential Electors names to Harrisburg	22 00
B. F. Zarr, for sending constables certifying jurors pay, road viewers, road damages, Cony. costs, &c., &c.	104 10
	$1,682 42

COURTS—JURORS' PAY, CONSTABLES' RETURNS, &C.

Grand Jurors during the year	740 81
Traverse "	2,109 24
Constables' returns during the year	985 78
Court Crier during the year	132 50
Court Calendar	48 42
Tipstaves and Brennan during the year	191 60
N. S. Walker, Stenographer	400 00
C. G. Murphy, serving jury notices	28 80
C. S. Fornwald, " "	66 10
J. H. Fritz, Jury Commissioner	30 00
Wm. H. Ent, " "	25 50
W. Krickbaum, Clerk to Jury Comm'rs	15 00
	$5,112 80

COST IN COMMONWEALTH CASES WHERE COUNTY BECAME LIABLE.

To justices, constables and witnesses	856 54
" John M. Clark, District Attorney	64 00
" C. G. Murphy, Sheriff	2 50
" Michael Grover, jury fees	6 75
" Aaron Smith, Sheriff old bill	18 60
" C. S. Fornwald, Sheriff	25 75
" B. F. Zarr, bill rendered for 99 cases	100 00
	$1,074 79

ROAD AND BRIDGE VIEWERS AND ROAD DAMAGE.

Sundry persons as viewers			$352 42
Daniel Karns	damage	Benton	125 00
John Karns	"	Benton	5 40
Elias Wallis	"	Greenwood	4 50
Susan Roberts	"	Jackson	15 00
Geo. W. Smith	"	Jackson	10 00
Smith Bowyer's heirs	"	Jackson	10 00
Adam Marks	"	Locust	25 00
John Heath, dec'd.	"	Jackson	30 00
Aaron Boyd	"	Briarcreek	75 00
Aaron Kelchner	"	Briarcreek	40 00
Samuel Yost	"	Benton	15 00
John Zaner	"	Fishingcreek	10 00
Hannah Stine	"	Jackson	5 00
Wm. Pfahler	"	Locust	85 00
B. G. Kase	"	Benton	5 00
John Lee	"	Locust	15 00
Peter Stine	"	Benton	6 00
Ilram Ash	"	Benton	15 00
Widow Vandershoe	"	Mt. Pleasant	150 00
			$1,015 42

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE AND COURT HOUSE.

M. V. B. Kline, County Auditor	4 50
E. R. Brown, " "	4 50
John B. Casey, " "	4 50
Wm. Krickbaum, stating accounts of Commissioners and Treasurer	25 00
Mrs. Ingold, cleaning Court House	30 00
Bloomsburg Gas Co., gas bill during year	28 91
W. Wirt, public auditor	30 00
Peter Jones, bill rendered Court House, &c	2 32
" " " files for Prothonotary's office	1 50
" " " book case Recorder's office	9 97
" " " material, work, &c., law library book case	40 76
Peter Jones repair Court House roof	2 87
George Hazzard, rope and clock repair	2 00
M. E. Cox, work at and about Court House	19 62
B. L. Thomas 2 gross steel pens	2 50
Wm. Ritter, painting book case law library	2 00
Wm. Wirtz, 1 doz. cushions jurors' chairs Court House	24 52
Poust et. al. to 3-5 tons coal and hauling	22 58
Bloomsburg Lumber Co., kindling wood	2 00
Thomas Gorey, work at Court House and clock	7 10
Moyer Bros., bill rendered	4 20
Wm. Krickbaum, case bridge drafting instruments	10 00
J. H. Maize, bill rendered	3 40
S. H. Miller & son, bill rendered	2 00
L. D. Kase, 1 doz. file

[Continued from 1st page.]

Mr. Ryon objected to him as a witness. The objection was overruled by the Court and McParlan continued:

In October, 1874, I came to the coal region for the purpose of investigating the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and I joined the order in April, 1874; I made daily reports of my investigations to my superiors in Philadelphia.

Q. When did you become acquainted with Pat Hester? A. On the 9th of April, 1875, at his own house at Locust Gap junction.

Q. Did you have any talk with him about the order? A. Not then, but on the morning of the 13th of May I had a talk with him; he told me that he had been a member of the organization for a great many years, but that he had not joined since he got out of the penitentiary, because a great many people were against him and that the order amounted to nothing; that in his time he ran things to suit himself, and that when he joined again he would make things jump; he said that when he was a member he could have things done just as he wanted them, but that at the present time—

"Stop," jerked out Mr Ryon

The witness stopped, as he always does when told—that is on the witness stand. In a few minutes he continued:

He stated that if he wished to have a loss licked he could have it done when he pleased and that he could get men to do what he pleased.

Q. Who was with you at this time? A. Tom Donohue introduced me to Hester, but he was not present at the conversation.

Q. Did you profess to be holding an office in the order? A. Yes; I told him that I was secretary of the Shenandoah division.

J. F. Brink sworn; arrested McHugh in Frenchtown, in the lower end of Luzerne county.

R. J. Linden, assistant superintendent of Pinkerton's detective agency, testified that he arrested Tully near Wilkes-Barre, on the 11th day of November last. I arrested him under the name of Patrick Brown, telling him I had a warrant for the arrest of a man named Tully, for the murder of Rea; he said that he knew nothing about it, and was not in the country at the time, and that he was working in the No. 1 drift of the Newport colliery, Luzerne county; I took him before Squire Reed, who asked him if he wanted a hearing right away; he said he had no friends or bail handy; and that he would wait until the rest got a hearing; he was then committed to jail.

Mr. Ryon—Q. Did he ever have a hearing? A. Not until he had a habeas corpus hearing, or a hearing, I mean, before 'Squire Reed.

Q. Was it on November 8, 1876? A. I think there was a hearing on that date.

Q. Did these (McHugh and Tully) men ever get a hearing before they entered this court? A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Were they ever given a hearing? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Why did you prosecute these prisoners in Schuylkill county? A. Because the witness was in Pottsville and it was cheaper to take the prisoner to the witness than the witness to the prisoner.

Mr. Ryon examined the witness at some length, but failed to get much information, particularly about Kelly's suit of clothes.

Michael Lawlor sworn; I was brought here from Schuylkill county jail; I have known Patrick Tully for eleven years; I knew him at Port Hope, Luzerne county; I saw him in Luzerne county first on the 17th of March, 1869, in a saloon kept by James Harkins; I met him again in Nov. 1869, at a meeting of district 28 of the Miners and Laborers Benev. Ass'n; he met me and I called him Patrick Tully, the name I knew him by in Schuylkill county, and he told me not to call him by that name any more; I asked him why and he said he had changed his name to Patrick Brown; I asked him what for, and he told me that he did something.

Q. Did he say where? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you have any talk with him about being an Ancient Order of Hibernian man? A. Yes, sir; I understood him to be a member at Glen Carbon, Schuylkill county, in 1866 and 1867.

Cross examined by Mr. Ryon. Q. Did he tell you where he had done something? A. No, sir.

Q. Didn't you work in Wilkesbarre in 1870 and 1871? A. At times when there was a suspension in Schuylkill county.

Q. Wasn't it in 1870 or 1871 when you saw Tully? A. No, sir, it was just when I told you.

Q. Didn't you meet him at Scranton patch in April, 1869? A. No, sir.

Q. You say you understood he was a member at Glen Carbon? A. I knew it from himself and his company.

Mr. Hughes—Q. When did you join the order? A. On the 24th of March, 1872.

Q. Did you know Skivington? A. Yes sir, and I saw him in Luzerne county in the fall of 1868; he was stopping at a house kept by Roger Lafferty, from Schuylkill county; Roger had a brother Aleck; Lafferty kept a tavern at Parson's station (about a mile from Wilkesbarre); Lafferty used to live at Forestville once, but I don't know where else he lived; I left Glen Carbon on the 21 of January, 1868, I think; he got into a lawscrape up there in Luzerne and was prosecuted, but he made his escape from the court house and came back to Schuylkill county, where he went by the name of Roger Johnson.

Mr. Ryon—Q. How do you know that he went by the name of Roger Johnson? A. I was told so by his father and his mother, and by his sister and some of his friends.

"I ask the court to strike that evidence out—that relating to the change of name."

It was done and the battle began again.

Q. How long have you been in jail? A. Since last May.

Q. You have been tried, convicted (of being an accessory after the fact to the murder of Sanger and Uren, committed at Raven Run, on the 1st of September, 1875), and not sentenced? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And never expect to be sentenced? A. Yes, sir, I do.

Lewis S. Parr, a policeman, testified that he arrested Hester in January, 1869, in Bloomsburg.

Q. State if you overheard a conversation between Hester and Tom Donohue in the jail here? A. Donohue wanted to see Hester, so in the afternoon I put them in the same cell; then I locked the door and walked away, and went back again on my hands and knees; I listened, and Donohue said, "Pat, Pat, that was a poor go, killing Rea, wasn't it?" Hester said, "It was so, and if I had to get him shot again I would never do it;" (sensation;) then he said, "He is killed, and it's no use to cry about it, but nevertheless we are all right, and can at any time get five hundred who will swear we weren't there at the time;" then I went back again and opened the entrance gate and went back and took Donohue out and put him in the other cell again.

Q. Was that all that you heard? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was this before Donohue was tried? A. Yes, sir; about four or five days before.

Q. Don't you remember telling that what you have told to Mr. Ikeler, the district attorney? A. I can't say—I can't recollect, it is so long ago.

Q. How long after that did you remain on the police force? A. Until some time in April.

Q. Where did you go then? A. To Berks county.

Cross-examined—Which cell did you put Hester into? A. On the left side as you enter the jail, on the lower floor; Donohue was on the right (where Hester is now); Duffy and Pryor were with Donohue; the door on the left would shut; it was hard to shut, though; I was here when Donohue was tried and wasn't a witness.

Q. You didn't go on the stand? A. No, sir; nor I wasn't subpœnaed, and I didn't tell the lawyers or the district attorney that I heard such a conversation; I wasn't here when Duffy was tried; I knew that *Hester* was indicted, and I arrested him on suspicion for that murder.

Q. Why didn't you tell what you heard to the officers of the commonwealth? A. I am willing to own up that I didn't know it was my place

Q. When did you tell? A. I told my master, but I didn't want to be dragged into the affair, because I didn't want those people on my track, but meeting Colonel Cake in Philadelphia some ten days ago, he told me that Hester was going to be tried for the murder of Rea and I wrote to Mr. Conrad Shindel, of Tamaqua.

Q. Why did you listen at the cell door? A. To find out what was going on, and I found out what I just told, no more, no less.

Q. Didn't you forget to tell this conversation in 1868? A. I never forgot it.

E. R. Ikeler sworn.—I was district attorney of Columbia county in 1869; Lewis Parr, the witness who just left the stand stopped me one day on the pavement near my office, while Hester was in jail and wanted to tell me what he overheard Hester and Donohue say; my recollection is that I took him in my office and he stated to me there, as nearly as I can recollect, that he heard Pat. *Hester* say to Donohue that he was sorry Rea had been killed and that if he had it to do over again it never would be done and he said something about getting any number of witnesses to swear them clear.

Q. Did Parr leave here before the time for Hester's trial? A. Yes, sir; I knew that he left.

Cross-examined by Colonel Freeze.—I was district attorney when Donohue, Duffy, and Pryor were tried and when Hester was discharged.

Q. Did you tell your colleagues in the case this story? A. I think I told *Mr.* Bartholomew.

Q. When? Was it before the Donohue trial? A. I think it was, but I cannot say; I know I was very busy at that time, and I think I noted down what the witness told me.

Q. Have you your notes? A. I looked for them but can't find them.

Q. Did you call Parr at the Donohue or Duffy trials? A. No, sir.

Q. Did you move for the discharge of Hester while knowing this fact? A. I did, sir, with the consent and at the request of my colleagues; I think I mentioned the fact but once, and I think we decided that it could only be used against Hester.

On Friday morning Judge Elwell read his opinion in regard to the alleged incompetency of Daniel Kelly, as follows:

JUDGE ELWELL'S OPINION.

Commonwealth vs. Hester et. al: Upon objection to the competency of Daniel Kelly the court permitted the counsel for defendants to bring in the record of conviction of the witness for robbery in Schu'kl. co. The exemplified copy of the record is from the Court of Quarter Sessions of that county. It shows that Dennis Kelly who is shown to be the witness, was indicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Schuylkill county on the 7th day of September, 1869, for highway robbery, and that he was tried in the Court of Quarter Sessions on the same day, found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs and undergo imprisonment for two years in the Schuylkill county prison.

The record itself is produced and appears to be the docket of the Quarter Sessions. It is testified by the clerk that there was an Oyer and Terminer docket kept in that county, in which were entered homicide trials; also for burglary and the like.

In the case of Dougherty vs. Com. (19 P. F. Smith 292) which was a writ of error to Armstrong directed to the Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions, it appeared that no separate docket was kept in Oyer and Terminer and the Supreme Court held that as the record purported to be the record of Quarter Sessions it must be so regarded and treated.

The indictment was for murder. It was said per Williams J. The Court of Quarter Sessions therefore had no jurisdiction or power to try and punish the defendant; and if as appears by the record he was tried, convicted and sentenced therein the whole proceeding must be regarded as null and void. If the case had been in fact tried in the Oyer and Terminer the record might have been corrected by an order of the court *nunc pro tunc*, as was afterwards permitted in the case cited and as was done in Brown vs Commonwealth, (28 P. F. S. 122). But until such indictment or change is made the record must be taken as it stands, and cannot be supplemented by parole evidence. No part of a judgment can rest on parole. Zimmerman vs Briggans (5 Watts 186). Inasmuch as the record of a court is to be taken as imparting absolute verity it can not be shown by parole that it is the record of a different court from that it purports to be. There are other questions raised by the evidence in regard to the paying of the fine imposed and ending the imprisonment for the time mentioned in the indictment. But as upon the whole showing, I am of the opinion that the witness is not incompetent, I give no opinion upon those questions.

The objection to the competency of Daniel Kelly is overruled. Exception by counsel for defendants.

WM. ELWELL, P. J.

Mr. Parr who had testified to hearing Hester's confession to Donohue in the prison, was recalled by the defense and cross-examined at length. He stated that he had shot two Mollie Maguires on one occasion, was acquitted by a jury and driven out of Tamaqua by the order.

Several unimportant witnesses were then examined.

The counsel for the prosecution then stated that they had a very important witness coming from Shamokin this morning, he being now on his way. With the privilege of calling him to the stand when he arrived, the Commonwealth would rest their side of the case. With this agreement the State closed.

Mr. S. P. Wolverton opened for the defence. After referring to the great responsibility that devolves upon the jury, and the great necessity there is of their giving careful consideration to every part of the evidence in the case, he stated during his speech, which lasted over an hour, that the powerful influence had been enlisted against the prisoners, thus prejudicing the minds of the public against them.

The afternoon session opened at two o'clock. The attendance was very large.

Edmund G. Harris, the witness for the prosecution expected from Shamokin having arrived, was called and sworn:

[Continued on 3d page.]

Consumptives, Take Notice!

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretentions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show. But the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these cines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that almost any case of consumption may be cured

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

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